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DANZIG GETS POLISH RIVAL 8 MILES AWAY

Opposition of Ancient Free City Put Gdynia on Map

LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO STUDY QUESTION

Former Sand Beach Fast Becoming Biggest Harbor on Baltic Sea

By H. WILSON HARRIS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DANZIG — A lively controversy, about which a good deal more is likely to be heard in the near future, has broken out as a result of the rivalry between this old Hanseatic port, the Free City of Danzig, and the brand new Polish port of Gdynia, just eight miles away along the coast. The issues raised are much more than local, and the question will call for delicate handling when it comes before the League of Nations Council at Geneva.

This is all the more true because each side can adduce perfectly sound arguments in support of its own case, and whichever way the League gives its decision either Danzig or Poland is bound to remain discontented. That is the inevitable consequence of the settlement made in the Treaty of Versailles regarding Poland and its access to the sea, though even today those who see most clearly the defects of that settlement have entirely failed to suggest a better one.

No one at Paris in 1919 questioned the proposal to restore Poland to full independence, with possession of those territories inhabited by an indisputably Polish population. President Wilson had included that among his Fourteen Points and the Germans had specifically agreed to it when they signed the Armistice in November, 1918. Such a reconstituted Poland, with a population of something near 30,000,000, had to have proper access to the sea. That was provided for by President Wilson's Thirteenth Point too. Now the normal road to the sea is by the River Vistula, Poland's great waterway, which runs through the heart of the country and flows into the Baltic Sea. At the mouth of the Vistula is this fine old port of Danzig, with its splendid buildings, its miles of quays on the river estuary and its extensive equipment of cranes, warehouses, granaries and shipyards.

Danzig, when the war broke out, was German, but it could obviously not remain German if Poland was to have free and unhindered use of it. On the

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Canadian Premiers Take Sides Against King Government

OTTAWA (AP)—The general election campaign in which the Liberal Government, headed by W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, is seeking return to office, reached a climax on July 16 with the provinces of Ontario and Saskatchewan as focal points. All seats in the House of Commons are to be filled in the voting July 28.

Chief opposition to the return of the Government comes from the Conservative Party, headed by R. B. Bennett. For weeks G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, has thrown all the resources of the Provincial Government into the fight against the Federal Government, and on July 16 the Government in Saskatchewan, headed by James T. M. Anderson, Premier, officially also threw its weight against the Government. Both provincial governments are Conservative, but it is unusual for a provincial government to array itself officially in a federal campaign.

Both provincial premiers declare they are actuated by attacks made on them and their governments by Mr. King, who has just concluded a campaign in western Canada.

With the final days of the campaign in view the issues have become clarified. The tariff question has been to the fore, with the Opposition charging the Government with timidity in its dealings with the United States and proposing full retaliation for recent tariff increases.

In western Canada it has been charged that the Government has increased the unemployment problem by encouraging immigration from Europe. Mr. King denied the Government had spent a dollar in recent years to bring settlers from central Europe.

Dead Sea Salts Dispute Goes to Arbitration

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, replying to a question in the House of Commons regarding Palestine said that the British Government had agreed to the French proposal to submit to arbitration a dispute which has arisen concerning a concession to utilize Dead Sea salts.

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Data Sent by Telephone Recorded in Australia

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

London

EXACT records of telephone conversations have been obtained by Melbourne correspondents of a Birmingham firm who wanted definite duplicates of intricate specifications and figures given over the radiotelephone from England.

It was arranged to tap an electrical recorder into the telephone circuit and by this means a record was made of the whole conversation for subsequent reproduction. A Post Office official here says this is the first occasion the feat has been accomplished and he looks for the day when business men will regard such records as legally binding between two parties.

Last Congress Gives 70 P. C. of Money for War

$2,831,825,962 Goes for Uses Directly or Indirectly for Combat

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Seventy per cent of the money appropriated by the second session of the Seventy-first Congress, exclusive of loans to the postal service which pays for itself, will go for preparation for and results of war.

This is revealed in a financial summary just made public by the appropriations committees of both houses. The war classification includes large sums appropriated for the veterans' bureau, the bureau of pensions, the War Department, District of Columbia militia, the Gold Star Mothers' pilgrimage and settlement of war claims.

The total appropriations for the support of the Government made during the second session is fixed by the committees at $4,873,929,233.16. Of this, $2,831,825,962.85 goes for purposes which have a bearing on war. After a deduction of $836,783,077 is made for the amount allotted to the postal service which is returned from postal revenues, the figure of 70 per cent is arrived at by the committees as that portion of the total consumed for war purposes.

Appropriations meted out by the second session of the Seventy-first Congress show an increase of $208,692,465.12 over appropriations made during the second session of the preceding Congress. The increase is attributed largely to an effort to ameliorate the condition of agriculture and to give impetus to a building and improvement program to give additional employment.

The following items are enumerated by Wesley L. Jones (R.), from Washington, Senate Committee chairman, to show the merit of items which account for the increase:

Items	Amounts
To carry into effect the agriculture marketing act	$100,000,000
Coöp'tive constr'n rural post roads	32,400,000
River and harbor work	17,000,000
Construction of public building..	19,794,500

The appropriations made at the session were $23,626,216 less than they were estimated in the budget. A number of laws were passed authorizing appropriations which will be felt for several years to come. These total more than $900,000,000 and relate chiefly to public works and developments.

FEDERAL WHEAT NOT TO BE SOLD ON CUT MARKET

Growers Assured Against Dumping—Plans for Relief Multiply

With wheat selling at its lowest price in about 17 years there is a growing desire in many quarters to help the farmers in the wheat belt, ranging from the recommended purchase of 100,000,000 additional bushels by the Farm Board to the increased use of bread by the people and the use of wheat as a dairy feed.

Reassuring news comes officialiy from the Grain Stabilization Corporation, the Farm Board agency for the purchase and sale of wheat, that there will be no dumping of its last year s wheat on the market unless the price should reach that at which the grain was bought, approximately $1.15.

President Hoover evidently is firm in his decision that there shall be no further purchases by the Government of wheat, but that he intends to let the matter rest in the hands of the Farm Board although he is told that the West is growing more and more receptive to a revival of the McNary-Haugen bill with its equalization fee clause, and that it may be used as a club to force the Government to go into the present market and raise the price.

Government Not to Sell Its Wheat on the Market Except at Price It Paid

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — The Federal Farm Board has no idea of breaking faith with the farmers by "dumping" its last year's wheat on the market in competition with this year's crop, it was officially stated on July 15 at the offices of the Grain Stabilization Corporation here.

Answering charges made by Gov. Clyde M. Reed, of Kansas, that the Farm Board has no stable policy regarding its wheat, Alexander Legge, chairman of the board, replied to the Governor that "The stabilization corporation market position" was "practically unchanged and will be maintained at the June 16 level through the present crop-moving period unless the price advances to, or above, the original cost of the wheat."

Rumors that large quantities of the stored wheat were being "dumped" on the market were said at the offices of the corporation to be entirely without justification.

Explaining the disposal of what he characterized as a comparatively insignificant quantity of the wheat bought last year, J. B. Horton, assistant to J. M. Chilton, vice-president of the organization, said that in a few isolated instances contracts had been extended for small mills which had not been able to complete their exportation programs by June 30, as the original contracts provided.

Furthermore, he said, several small lots of old wheat were sold on which the railway billing was about to expire, but that these, as well as the small quantities sold under the export contracts, were immediately replaced by purchases of new wheat where the effect of such purchases was most needed.

The Grain Stabilization Corporation, it was said, is the owner of some 60,000,000 bushels of 1929 wheat, which is not for sale. The "comparatively insignificant quantity," which has

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French Efforts to Assimilate Italians in Tunis May Produce Second Alsace, Fascists Hold

Treaty Rights of Italian Subjects Canceled by French in 1918

While negotiations are pending for the betterment of Franco-Italian relations, it is recognized that nowhere in the world does a political situation bear so portentous an aspect for world stability as that which centers round the Mediterranean. Public opinion is awake to the dangers of indifference. Informed observers are watching the Mediterranean with keen attention. To give a clear picture of the underlying causes of the Franco-Italian dispute, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR presents a series of 10 articles, the result of long observation and study, five by Dr. Paul Cremona, the Monitor's Rome correspondent, and five by Sisley Huddleston, European editorial correspondent for the Monitor. The following is the second article.

By DR. PAUL CREMONA

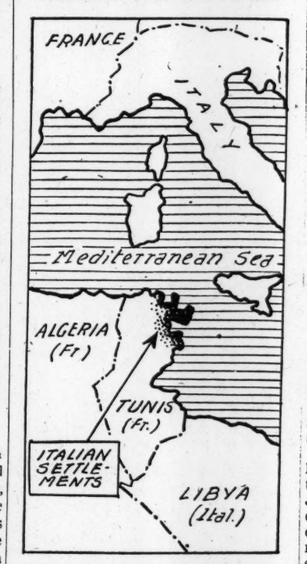
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The two principal unsettled issues between France and Italy, which it is hoped to liquidate in the forthcoming diplomatic negotiations between the two governments, are the following: the status of Italians in the French Protectorate of Tunisia and the delimitation of the southern frontier of Libya. To these two controversial points there has been added, after the recent London conference, a third and particularly difficult one, namely, the naval problem.

The various aspects of this problem, the reasons for which Italy persists in demanding an absolute parity of naval forces with the most armed nation on the continent, that is, France, and the motives on which France refuses to admit Italy's claim to parity have been amply illustrated. Since the adjournment of the London Conference no new event has occurred capable of effecting a change in the respective points of view of the Italian and French Governments regarding the problem of naval armaments. In addition to the question of the Italians in Tunisia and of the southern fron-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Italians Under French



More Than Half the Residents of the French Protectorate of Tunis Are of Italian Nationality, Whom the French Seek to Gallicize, and Italy Wishes to Remain Loyal Fascists.

LORDS AND LABOR SPLIT ON COAL MINERS' HOURS

Government Organ Foresees 'Fight of People Versus Peers'

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A conflict between the House of Lords and the Government over the Coal Mines Bill was precipitated by the second chamber's decision by 168 votes to 36 on July 15 to refuse to yield on the miners' working hours amendment which had been twice rejected in the House of Commons.

This amendment would substitute the permissive spread-over of 90 working hours per fortnight for the Government's proposal for a 7½-hour day. The amendment is demanded by the coal owners as a practical compromise upon the miners' demand for a shortened day.

Lord Melchett, coal and chemicals magnate, described the Government's insistence upon a 7½-hour day as an attempt to secure an ideal arrangement by ignoring economic realities.

Lord Gainford, another coal owner, insisted the amendment involved the very existence of the mining community. Lord Salisbury, Conservative leader in the House of Lords, said insistence upon a 7½-hour day would jeopardize the miners' employment and wages. He declined to give way to what he called "trade union despotism."

In vain Lord Sankey, representing Labor, warned the House of Lords not to prepare for battle when the Government is working for peace and Lord Beauchamp, Liberal leader, reminded the Chamber of the curtailment of powers it suffered in 1910 when it last came into conflict with the House of Commons. The Government is now consulting trade union leaders whether to drop the bill altogether or to keep it alive by once more amending the House of Lords amendment in the hope of yet reaching a compromise. Meanwhile arrangements are being made to carry the question into the constituencies.

The Daily Herald, Government organ, says, "Labor must prepare for a fight of the people versus peers."

The Coal Mines Bill, over which this conflict has arisen, is a measure introduced by the present Government to modify legislation passed by the Conservatives in 1927 when the permissive working day in the coal mines area was raised from seven to eight hours which had for many months paralyzed the coal industry.

GARMENT SHOP BLACKMAIL RING INQUIRY ASKED

Gangsters Terrorize New York Industry, Union Counsel Advises

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Charging that a large number of garment manufacturers here are being blackmailed by gangsters whose collection systems have been organized into a regular "business," Samuel Markewitch, counsel for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has requested the district attorney's office to conduct an inquiry into the situation at once.

Mr. Markewitch submitted with his request a list of 20 garment manufacturers, who, he asserted, have paid the gangsters more than $100,000 for "protection." He also identified the 12 groups of alleged gangsters who have carried on the blackmailing activities.

Many of the manufacturers have become so "terrorized," he said, that it will be necessary to promise protection to all who may testify and in some instances to force their presence in the criminal courts building through subpœnas.

"Some of the gangs have their business so systematized," he continued, "that their collectors are armed with credentials not unlike those carried by union officials. The system calls for a down payment and for a fixed sum each week or month.

"With non-union contractors the argument used is that they can prevent the union organizing their shops. Union contractors who may fall for them give up on the theory that unless they do their employees will be beaten up and their shops damaged."

Business Women Sail for Geneva

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Twenty-five women whose occupations range from the officership in a bank to the sales management of a large dairy, sail on July 16 from New York in the second section of the annual good-will tour of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women as part of the delegation of 150 Americans who will attend the organization meeting of an International Federation of Business and Professional Women the last of August in Geneva, Switzerland.

The first contingent, which has sailed from Montreal, will visit southern European countries, while the July 16 group goes through Scandinavia, Finland, Russia and Poland, the third section leaving here the middle of August on a shorter trip to England, France and Belgium.

As a farewell to the group visiting northern countries, the home-making center of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs gave a luncheon at which officials of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War and women prominent in other organizations charged the American delegates to build international peace and good will on their travels. Miss Josephine Schain presided at the luncheon.

GLASS WORKERS' WAGE PARLEY

TORONTO (AP)—Representatives of the National Association of Pressed Blown Glassware and of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union gathered here July 15 for a wage conference affecting 15 branches of the industry in the United States and Canada.

BRITISH SHIPS SENT TO EGYPT OWING TO RIOTS

Incident Has Placed Labor Government on 'Horns of a Dilemma'

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, replying to a question from Stanley Baldwin, in the House of Commons on July 16 regarding the disturbances in Alexandria, amidst Opposition cheering stated that orders had been issued for the dispatch of two British warships to that port as a precaution.

His Majesty's Government, Mr. MacDonald also said regarded the question of riots as entirely an internal one, to which its attitude was one of neutrality so far as internation commitments allowed. He added that the British representatives in Egypt had been instructed to remind the Egyptian Government that it was responsible for safeguarding the lives and property of internationalists.

The British Government is on the horns of a dilemma, as the result of the serious rioting in Alexandria on July 15, when a number of fatalities occurred. On the one hand, it is obliged by its international commitments to protect the lives and property of foreigners, while on the other it is bound by ties of sympathy and tradition to the Wafdist Party, whose supporters have come into conflict with the authorities over what appears on the surface to be the cleancut issue of democracy as represented by Nahas Pasha versus autocracy as typified by King Fuad.

The information received so far is conflicting. One report says that eight Europeans were killed, another that none were killed but 17 wounded, among them being the Italian Consul—a casualty which if confirmed would at once necessitate Great Britain taking at least verbal and possibly much more drastic action to preserve order, lest Benito Mussolini should ask awkward questions about Great Britain's promises to the powers in 1922.

At present there are some 9800 British troops in the country, comprising three cavalry regiments, six infantry battalions, six batteries of artillery, in addition to some units of the Royal Air Force which are considered ample for any emergency.

Significant, however, was the report that British troops had already been called out at Alexandria was immediately denied, and the task of subduing the outbreak was actually performed by Egyptian troops. The immediate cause of the rioting was a two hours' general strike proclaimed by the Wafdist leader as a protest against the King adjourning Parliament contrary to the wishes of a majority of the delegates.

The demonstrators were strictly enjoined to avoid a conflict with the police, but in Alexandria, Mehet Ali Square, on which the city's main thoroughfares all converge, was a scene of wild tumult, which spread thence to other quarters and lasted well into

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New Haven Plane Crashes in Georgia; Fliers Are Safe

BOSTWICK, Ga. (AP)—The monoplane K of New Haven crashed here July 16, but the occupants escaped by use of parachutes. The plane was en route to Buenos Aires.

Jimmy Garrigan, one of the pilots, said the ship got beyond control after it consumed all its gasoline and that he and his companions decided to desert it. All three floated to safety one mile from here. The ship was demolished.

"We will return to New York and try all over again," Garrison said.

He said they flew through "beastly" weather during the night and that the ship used more fuel than they had anticipated.

Bostwick is a village about 62 miles east of Atlanta.

The ship left Roosevelt Field, N. Y., July 15 on a refueling non-stop flight to Buenos Aires. Garrigan was accomplished by Garland Peed, another pilot and Randy Enslow, a pilot and radio operator. They planned to fly down the seaboard with necessary refueling contacts and thence to Savannah for another refueling before heading for South America. The ship last was reported over South Carolina, and swung slightly westward into Georgia before it crashed.

GERMAN CABINET ASSUMES POWERS OF DICTATORSHIP

Senators Present at Major Roll Calls

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington

SENATORS recorded as responding to major quorum calls during the July 15 session were:

Republicans

Allen, Bingham, Blaine, Borah, Capper, Dale, Deneen, Fess, Gillett, Glenn, Goldsborough, Gould, Greene, Hale, Hastings, Hebert, Johnson, Jones, Kean, Keyes, LaFollette, McMaster, McNary, Metcalf, Norris, Oddie, Patterson, Phipps, Pine, Reed, Robinson (Ind.), Robsion, Shortridge, Smoot, Sullivan, Thomas (Ida.), Townsend, Vandenberg, Walcott, Watson.

Democrats

Black, Caraway, Copeland, George, Harris, Harrison, Kendrick, McKellar, Overman, Pittman, Robinson (Ark.), Swanson, Sheppard, Stephens, Thomas (Okla.), Trammell, Wagner, Walsh (Mass.), Walsh (Mont.).

Pro-Naval Pact Force in Senate Strengthened

With Further Arrival of Senators Fear of 'No Quorum' Lessens

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A marked strengthening of the pro-London Naval Treaty situation in the Senate became apparent at the July 15-16 sessions, with the recording of 65 senators in the capital and word from others that they would be in the city before the week was out.

The Administration is now for the first time since the Senate began consideration of the pact in a position where it has no fear of a "walk-out" by the small band of opponents for the purpose of preventing a quorum and preventing action by the chamber.

The quorum calls in the Senate continue to mount in number of senators reporting present. For the first time since the Senate began its deliberations 10 days previous, the Senate on July 15 recorded at an opening roll call 60 members present. Actually the number was 63, the others coming in after the chair had announced the roll and not being officially listed as present.

Opposition to Do Talking

With the speech of David Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania and a member of the American naval delegation, on July 15, the treaty advocates have completed their presentation and it is now up to the opposition to do the talking. This course is in line with the tactical

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

BRITISH HOPE RADIO WILL LINK UP EMPIRE

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Colonial Office conference here in which the governors of all British dominions overseas other than Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Irish Free State and India have been participating has now closed.

The final plenary session was the occasion for a speech by Lord Passfield, Colonial Secretary of State, surveying the various means for securing greater coöperation among the territories concerned. Lord Passfield discussed especially two directions in which a definite advance was hoped for. These are Empire radiocasting and the unification of the Colonial Civil Services generally.

Referring to the influence of radiocasting he said this might prove to be a potent method of linking up the British Empire. Regarding unification of the services he said a practical plan would now be worked out in detail departmentally.

Social-Democrats Are Expected to Declare Article 48 as Inoperative

REICHSTAG DEFEATS DIETRICH PROGRAM

President von Hindenburg Refuses to Attend Rhineland Celebrations

BERLIN (AP)—The Bruening Cabinet decided July 16 to use the dictatorial powers granted under Article 48 of the German Constitution to put through its financial program. The decision followed the Reichstag rejection of the proposals of Dr. Herman Dietrich, Finance Minister.

The Social-Democrats were expected to attempt to counteract this by introducing July 17 a motion declaring Article 48 inoperative.

Under Article 48 the President of the Republic is given dictatorial powers in the event the public security and order in the German nation should be considered disturbed or endangered so that he may take necessary measures to reëstablish such public security and order, and to dissolve the Reichstag.

The decision of the Cabinet to invoke Article 48 came after the Reichstag had defeated Article 2 of Finance Minister Dietrich's program. To guard against this, the Bruening Government already had obtained authorization from President von Hindenburg by which it could use the dictatorial powers in Article 48 of the Constitution to put through its financial program.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—A last attempt is being made by the Government to pass legislation for tax reforms with the help of Parliament, thus avoiding the use of antiparliamentary methods which are deemed by all supporters of the democratic parliamentary régime as extremely dangerous to the German republic. Present political developments, therefore, gain exceeding importance for the Reich's inner-political freedom.

Cabinet Seeks Support

For many months the Reich Cabinet has been trying to win the German Nationals' support of its tax plans. This was done to a great extent under the influence of the German People's Party representing heavy industry, which insisted that the "bourgeoisie" should take necessary tax and other financial reforms in its own hands and not permit Labor, represented in Parliament by the Social-Democrats, to participate in them.

But German Nationals have other interests than merely economic ones. They are out for political power, especially in Prussia. Thus despite the friendly attitude of the Cabinet toward them they bluntly refused to help it. Not even Chancellor Bruening's threat that he would use Article 48 of the Constitution—reserved for emergency cases—in order to enforce tax legislation, induced them to change their attitude. On the contrary, in Liberal circles, it is believed that certain circles around Dr. Hugenberg, which oppose the present parliamentary régime, would not object to the Chancellor using antiparliamentary methods. Some even believe they are trying to force him to do so in order to establish a case of precedence.

Social-Democrats and other Liberals, however, see grave danger in the employment of this article which was inserted in the Constitution in order to enable the Government, in conjunction with the President, to take immediate action when public safety and order are seriously endangered. Such a case does not exist although the increase in taxation and reform of the financial administration are deemed most urgent in order to provide the Reich funds for meeting its obligations increased by heavy unemployment.

All Means Not Exhausted

Chancellor Bruening, moreover, has not exhausted all his means because until now he has refused to negotiate with the Reichstag's strongest party, namely, the Social-Democrats, the latter aver. If this article is used although the Reichstag is still in session and for a matter which is not threatening to disturb public order immediately, then a dangerous case of precedence is established which may induce repetition of the use of this article in countless other instances leading to the exclusion of Parliament, the Liberals believe.

Thus it was the Social-Democratic Party which, although it opposes the Government and its tax program, enabled the passage of the first article of tax legislation by abstaining from voting. This has given the Cabinet respite and the Chancellor, who is a member of the Roman Catholic Party, accepted the hint and is now conferring with the Social-Democrats. This is in direct contrast to the wishes in circles around Dr. Hugenberg and of industry, who both want the Roman Catholics to break with the Social-Democrats. The German Nationalists hope such a rupture would lead to the breaking up of the Government coalition in Prussia and pave the way for their riding into power in the Reich's largest federal state. If they are permitted to do this they would be willing to support the Government's tax plans in the Reich, it is said.

It is in this connection that such extreme importance was attached in Reichstag circles July 15 to President von Hindenburg's unexpected letter to Dr. Otto Braun, Prussian Prime Minister, in which the President of the Reich stated he refused to attend the official Rhineland liberation celebrations if Prussia did not cancel its decree forbidding the Steel Helmet organization parade in the Rhineland.

Intrepid Journalist Motorcycles Through Bush of Equatorial Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—To Louis Kraft of Johannesburg goes the credit of being the first man to cover equatorial Africa by motorcycle. Mr. Kraft started from Johannesburg on a Scott machine in September last year. The run to Nairobi was simple compared with his later adventures. From Nairobi to Lagos, however, is about 4000 miles; and there are stretches so lonely that a breakdown means a long and dangerous march through the bush.

At Fort Archambault, on the fringe of the Sahara, Mr. Kraft had to prepare himself for a stretch of 400 miles without the chance of meeting a single white man or filling up with petrol. On his carrier he had a four-gallon tin of petrol, and he transferred his kit to the tank in front of him.

"It was in this dangerous and desolate country," he related, "that a leak developed in my petrol tank. I saw that it would be useless to go on with the petrol dripping away; so I left the machine beside the road and set out to walk for help.

"I met natives and they pushed my machine to their village. Then I struck out on foot for the French outpost called Fort Lamy, 80 miles away. Soon I reached the Shari River, hired a small dug-out canoe and two paddlers.

"For three days I traveled down the river. The hippos were an ever-present menace; and I saw crocodiles in incredible numbers on the sand-banks. At night I slept in native villages without blankets or mosquito nets. Meals consisted of half-roasted chickens, bananas and eggs.

"My troubles ended when I reached Fort Lamy, for the Governor of the Province lent me a light motor-lorry; and 24 hours later I was back in Fort Lamy with the motorcycle. Repairs were made and I drove on through the French Cameroons.

"One of the strangest places I visited was Dikwa—a mud city where proud dignitaries rode through the streets on small ponies with followers carrying their swords. When the natives saw me they fell on their faces on the ground.

"Petrol costs 7s. 6d. a gallon at Fort Lamy, and 5s. 6d. in Northern Rhodesia. I never lost my way once—traders, missionaries, and officials sketched the route for me through 10 colonies. I carried very little food, relying on supplies of milk, chickens, honey and ground nuts at native villages."

Mr. Kraft is a British subject of Belgian origin and a journalist by profession. He is planning another long journey—this time to Europe via Cairo.

Rumania Running Race With Oklahoma in Brilliance of Burning Oil Wells

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania — While letters continue to arrive here telling of the Oklahoma City giant gusher, Rumania's famous gusher enters its twelfth month of brilliantly illuminating the country's greatest oil field. The well, belonging to the Standard Oil Company, came in with a terrific and unexpected bang May 28 last year, and friction of stones did the rest. Since then it has been making Rumanian history, and probably world history in the annals of oil well fires.

The well was one of the first to enter the Meotic or deep strata, the two other layers of sand having been exhausted. Although the eruption has been one of the most powerful yet encountered in Rumania, estimates of escaping crude oil have never reached more than 10,000 barrels per day.

Method after method for extinguishing oil well fires has been tried, but of no avail. Foreign experts have come and they have failed. The sudden shock from a field cannon has been known to succeed in making the blaze of an oil well disappear.

Recently the writer spent two days with an engineer friend who lives within a mile of the well. During the long evenings there was no need of turning on electric lights, but for the stranger it was very difficult to sleep, due to the glare and the thundering noise. Those living there have become accustomed to the great light and avow that they will regret the day when it disappears.

Power From Air, Water, Soil and Sun Predicted With Passing of Coal Age

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The passing of the coal age and the approach of a new era when the people of the world will harness the air, water, soil, and sun to provide all their requirements, was discussed by Dr. Herbert Levinstein in his presidential address at the forty-ninth annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry in Birmingham, July 15.

"Chemical science has now reached a stage when it can obtain direct access to new sources of coal-tar products by a synthetic process, instead of being confined to geological formations," Dr. Levinstein said. "A complete reduction of carbonic acid obtained from the air, to methane or coal gas, has been accomplished, which in turn can be almost completely converted in an arc oven, into acetylene or changed into tar, half of which consists of benzine. The world's available raw material has thus become inexhaustible, as carbonic acid exists in the atmosphere in unlimited quantities.

"About 15 generations will see the exhaustion of the world's principal coal deposits, and as the human race is learning how to use air, soil and sun to the best advantage, and make the earth more productive of food and raw materials by using atmospheric nitrogen, so the next step must be the extraction of carbonic acid from the air to obtain raw materials now produced from coal.

"Britain's wealth depends on fossil wealth, namely coal for power, instead of on tides, water, the wind and the sun's radiation. The coal age, when passed, will have lasted a shorter period than the Moorish occupation of Spain, which then seemed so important to Christendom, but vanished, leaving a palace or two and a few romantic tales. As the losses of the Napoleonic wars were made good by development of steam and coal, so the last war's losses must be made good by a more effectual use of natural forces for industrial work."

REICH'S ANSWER ON FEDERATION PLEASES FRANCE

Treaty Revision Stressed in Reply to Briand's 'Pan-Europe' Project

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Germany's reply to the Briand questionnaire on a federal European union which has been more eagerly awaited than that of any other country is considered very satisfactory. Its main lines had been foreshadowed by official announcements in Berlin.

Some apprehension had arisen lest it include so many reservations as to amount to refusal to participate, but these are dispelled by the general tone of the German note, which expresses not only approval but willingness to coöperate.

Along with the agreement France has just concluded with Italy to refrain from commencing construction of any new warships this year, Germany's reply to the questionnaire is heralded as a double victory for the peaceable policy which the French Foreign Minister has consistently championed.

Permeating the German note is the desire for revision of the treaties which marked the close of the World War. This has caused no surprise in France, since it is known to be the keystone of the foreign policy of former enemy countries as well as of Italy. The conciliatory manner in which the German Government has expressed this desire is viewed as encouraging and is more favorably received in France than was the Italian demand for revision.

Like Italy and some other countries who have responded to the Briand inquiry, Germany desires to see European countries not members of the League of Nations, namely, Russia and Turkey, admitted to the European federation. The German note also warns against making the proposed union an instrument of offense against any state outside of Europe. It even implies that non-European countries, including the United States, might be invited to attend the Geneva meeting in September, where the project is to be discussed.

Germany accepts the French thesis that certain political problems must be solved before satisfactory economic agreements can be reached. But it dwells upon the importance of coöperating to facilitate exchanges between the agricultural and industrial regions of Europe.

Unlike the Italian reply, the German note naturally does not stress the importance of disarmament.

Need for customs agreements is emphasized, but Germany also points out that much can be done to improve the economic situation by agreements between private interests in different countries. Governments should recognize the importance of these cartels. Military questions should not be raised in treating of economic matters.

In addition to the German response replies have arrived at the Quai d'Orsay from Sweden and Estonia. Sweden approves the Briand proposal in general and emphasizes the necessity of close collaboration with the League of Nations. Estonia likewise warns against limiting the authority of the League of Nations and advocates the admission of states not belonging thereto.

Japan has expressed general approval of the project and hopes the European federation will not adopt the position of an adversary toward countries outside of Europe.

Replies are also at hand from Czechoslovakia, Norway, Denmark, Austria and Finland.

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French Efforts to Assimilate Italians in Tunis May Produce Second Alsace, Fascists Hold

(Continued from Page 1)

tier of Libya, there had also existed another problem directly affecting Franco-Italian relations, namely, Italy's claim to participation in the international régime of Tangier. This problem, however, was happily settled two years ago to the full satisfaction of Italy.

Among the outstanding questions between Italy and France, the problem of the status of Italians in Tunisia is undoubtedly the most delicate and the one to which Italy attaches the greatest importance. It is by no means a new problem and it has been the cause of continual friction between the two countries ever since the day when France occupied Tunisia and established a protectorate by the Treaty of Bardo of May 12, 1881, and the Convention of Marsa of June 8, 1883. A very large number of Italian emigrants, mainly from Sicily and Sardinia, had settled in Tunisia before the French occupation, and when the protectorate was created the Italian population numbered 11,206 as compared with only 708 French. It may be safely stated that many of the difficulties which have arisen in Tunisia since 1881 would never have originated if France, instead of establishing a protectorate, had straightway annexed Tunisia, as she had already done with Algiers. In fact, from the standpoint of international law, a protectorate differs substantially from an annexation, inasmuch as the former does not convey to the protecting state all those sovereign rights which derive juridically from the latter.

The establishment of a French protectorate in Tunisia replaced a régime of capitulations in which the rights and privileges granted to Italian settlers were very considerable. Up to that time the status of Italians in the Regency was based on the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation concluded between the King of Italy and the Bey of Tunis on Sept. 8, 1868. This treaty reproduced almost all the clauses contained in the various earlier treaties between the Bey and the Italian States, which were in existence before the political unification of Italy and guaranteed in the fullest manner the nationality and rights of Italians in Tunisia, who thus remained under the capitulary régime.

The treaty of 1868, which was valid for a period of 28 years, was regularly denounced by the Bey a year before the date fixed for its expiration; at the same time an analogous treaty, which had been concluded with Great Britain regarding the status of Maltese settlers (British subjects) was likewise denounced. Great Britain did not oppose this step and accepted the suppression of all the privileges hitherto enjoyed by the Maltese, except the right to retain their British citizenship.

Italy, on the contrary, in view of the important interests of her numerous colony in Tunisia, protested most emphatically against the denunciation of the Treaty of 1868, affirming that "also after the expiration of the treaty which has been denounced, there remain in force the treaties previously concluded between the ex-Italian states and His Highness the Bey of Tunis, the duration of which is not subject to limitaion, and which were merely confirmed by the Treaty of 1868."

The Italian Government, however, condescended to open new negotiations with the French Resident-General, the result of which was the conclusion of three separate conventions, signed on Sept. 28, 1896, and now simply known as "The Conventions of 1896." The first convention regulated extradition, the second was a convention of commerce and navigation and the third was a consular convention. In the conventions of 1896 Italy succeeded once more in obtaining a privileged treatment for her citizens in Tunisia.

The consular convention is the most important of all and comprises 35 articles. Article 1 of this convention reads: "Italians in Tunisia and Tunisians in Italy shall be received and treated, with respect to their persons and goods, on the same basis and in the same manner as nationals and French citizens. They shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges, subjecting themselves to the same conditions, contributions and other charges as are imposed on the said nationals and French citizens. They will, however, be exempt from compulsory military service. . . ."

Article 13, which deals with the question of nationality, says: "Italian citizens in Tunisia and Tunisian citizens in Italy will be recognized as such provided they have retained the Italian or Tunisian nationality according to the laws of their country." To this convention is attached a protocol which provides for the maintenance of the status quo in regard to the Italian hospital and Italian schools already established in Tunisia. When this convention came into force the number of Italians in Tunisia amounted to 55,572 as compared with 16,207 French; there were at the time 23 Italian schools, 21 public and two private.

Good Until 1905

The convention of commerce and navigation gave reciprocal assurance of full liberty and equality of treatment to the ships and merchandise of the two countries. Although Italy was guaranteed the most-favored-nation treatment, it was expressly stipulated that Italy should not enjoy the special tariff rates which might be given to France in her commercial relations with Tunisia. In fact, the tariff adopted in 1898 exempting many French goods from importation duties in Tunisia has dealt a heavy blow to Italian commerce in the Regency.

All the three conventions contained identical clauses regarding their termination. Each was to remain in force until Oct. 1, 1905. Should, however, neither of the contracting parties notify the other, 12 months before its expiration, of its intention of putting an end to the convention, the latter would remain in force till the expiration of one year from the day on which one of the parties may have denounced it.

The conventions were not denounced by France in 1905, probably because the latter, owing to the difficult situation in Morocco, did not wish to further complicate matters by raising a dispute with Italy. Before the end of the World War, however, on Sept. 9, 1918, at a psychological moment which could not have been more unhappily chosen, namely, when the victory of the Allies appeared practically certain, France unexpectedly denounced two of the three conventions of 1896, and precisely the convention of commerce and navigation and the consular convention. The reason given for such a step was that, in view of the changed conditions resulting from the war, France was desirous of revising all her commercial conventions in order to clear the way for post-war economic reconstruction. This reason, however, utterly failed to convince the Italians. In fact, if it fully justified the denunciation of the commercial convention, it could not possibly explain the denunciation of the consular convention because the latter contained no reference whatever to the commercial relations between Italy and France.

In the circumstances the Italian Government could do nothing but acknowledge the denunciation as well as the pledge taken by the French Government to tacitly renew the conventions every three months until new conventions had not been drawn up. From 1919 to the present day the status of Italians in Tunisia has been in a very precarious condition, for their rights and privileges are safeguarded by conventions which had already been denounced and which were simply renewed every three months, like a bill of exchange, as the Fascist Deputy, Carlo Del Croix, remarked in the Italian Parliament.

The principal object of the conventions of 1896 was twofold: on the one hand, Italy undertook not to interfere with the de facto situation created by France in Tunisia, while on the other France guaranteed the protection of Italian interests there. Italy maintains that by denouncing the conventions France aims at depriving her of the rights which she has acquired in Tunisia and which had been formally recognized by treaties and conventions. Even before denouncing the conventions of 1896, the Italians affirm, France had failed to respect loyally the engagements entered upon by those conventions.

Indeed, by her captious and restrictive interpretation of some of the clauses, France had, say Italians violated the spirit and the letter of the agreement. Aiming, as is only natural and as she certainly has every right to do, at consolidating her protectorate in Tunisia, and at giving it as far as possible a French character, France has persistently followed a policy directed toward the gradual assimilation of the non-French elements of the population by means of naturalization. This policy has been to a large extent successful and would have given better results had it not been for the determined and stubborn opposition of the Italian colony, which is still the most numerous section of the European community in Tunisia, and which obstinately refuses to be denationalized. The whole dispute really rests on the question of naturalization.

WHEAT MEN ASSURED OF PROTECTION

(Continued from Page 1)

been sold is said in informed quarters not to have been greatly in excess of 2,000,000 bushels.

McNary-Haugen Threat Bobs Up in Wheat Belt to Force Federal Hand

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A renewed drive for the McNary-Haugen bill and the equalization fee from the agricultural West unless something is done to meet the wheat crisis was held out as a distinct possibility to President Hoover and his advisers. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, and Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, callers at the White House, each said that sentiment in the West is inclined to turn to former political proposals in the present crisis that has developed through the fall in the wheat price.

That President Hoover is concerned over the economic and political aspects of the problem became evident in the time that was devoted to reviewing the situation with his visitors. Mr. Hyde came to the White House before the Cabinet meeting and it is assumed that the matter was made the principal subject of discussion, while Mr. Capper took up his proposal to purchase an additional 100,000,000 bushels of wheat through the Farm Board in an hour's interview which he had with the Chief Executive in the afternoon. Following the conference, he stated that he would place the proposal formally before Alexander Legge, chairman of the board, when the latter returns to Washington next week, July 21.

It was learned that the Administration contemplates the purchase of certain agricultural supplies for the army and navy from home sources instead of putting orders for these foodstuffs abroad, as has been the custom. Complaint is understood to have been made to the President that provisions, and especially meats, were being purchased abroad at a time when domestic producers could not find an outlet for their supplies.

Mr. Capper showed a letter to the President from E. A. Ward, president of the Kansas State Farmers Union, declaring that economic conditions were critical with a shrinkage of $250,000,000 in the money value of the nation's wheat crop alone compared to the cash value last year.

BRITISH SHIPS SENT TO EGYPT OWING TO RIOTS

(Continued from Page 1)

the night. The situation is now, however, stated to be in hand. Reports of impending revolution are discounted by best-informed opinion. It is not, it is stated, in the interests of the Wafd to push matters to extremes, for this would inevitably result in the British coming to the King's aid to keep order, and the Wafd, despite the fact that it stands for complete independence of Egypt, is doing its best to persuade Great Britain to jump down on its side of the fence in this purely domestic issue.

This Great Britain has so far declined to do, despite the Wafd's allegation that staying on top of the fence is tantamount to supporting King Fuad. If the dispute was really a straight fight between the King and Parliament, the British position would be simple, but it is not. Ostensibly the Wafd wants to make Egypt "safe for democracy" by passing a law imposing serious penalties on any minister ruling without Parliament. But it chose a moment for joining battle when the country is face to face with a serious economic crisis, due partly to higher customs duties, partly to the Government's action in purchasing huge quantities of cotton in a falling market in order to bolster up prices for Egyptian producers.

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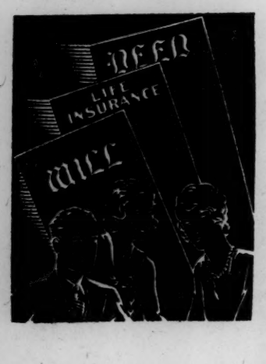

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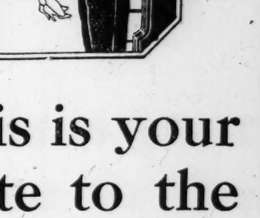
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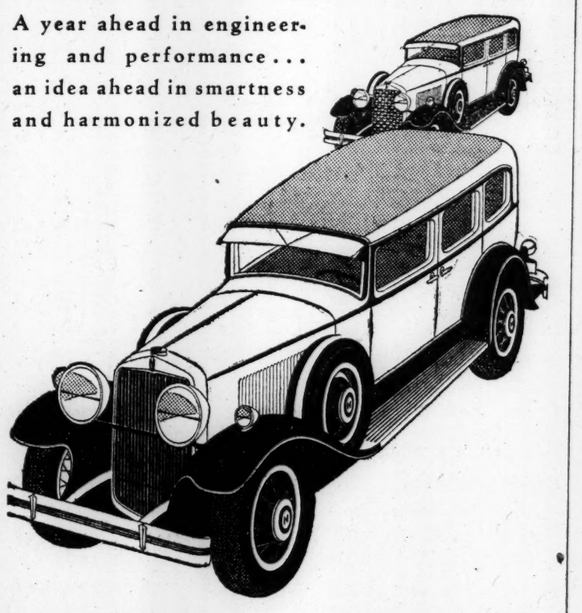
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POLISH PORT RIVALS DANZIG 8 MILES AWAY

(Continued from Page 1)

other hand the allied powers, particularly Great Britain, were unwilling to allow Poland simply to annex a city whose population was more than 90 per cent German. Consequently the expedient was devised of restoring Danzig to the status of Free City, which it enjoyed during its greatest days three centuries and more ago. The city was to govern itself, but Poland was to have extensive rights of transit and over the use of the port and to control Danzig's foreign policy, so far as questions of foreign policy might arise. The Free City was placed under the protection of the League of Nations and a League High Commissioner resides at Danzig to smooth over differences arising between the Free City and the Polish authorities.

Such an arrangement as this might possibly have worked well on one condition—if Danzig had welcomed its new status and its habitants had grown to consider themselves Danzigers rather than Germans. That, unfortunately, has not happened. Perhaps it was unreasonable to hope that it might. The population of Danzig has remained German through and through, and animated by all the customary German hostility toward Poland. The result is constant friction over the working of the treaty arrangements. So early and so clearly was that manifested that the Poles decided they could not, in the interests of their own security and their own prosperity, be content to rely on Danzig as their only port. They must, in other words, have a second string to their bow.

Once that decision was taken the seed of all the difficulties that have come to fruition today was sown. Poland had at that time—about 1921—no other port of any kind to use as second string to Danzig, and it was no easy matter to set about building one, for all the coast line she possessed was some 50 miles of sandy shore between Danzig and the frontier of Germany (west Prussia). But so urgent did the need for a second port seem that the Poles decided to turn the little fishing village and bathing-station of Gdynia, eight miles from Danzig, into a port for ocean-going vessels, and there are today three separate lines plying from Gdynia to American ports.

Gdynia's Progress

I saw Gdynia five years ago, when the railway station was not finished and the port consisted only of two piers run out from the shore and some galvanized iron offices and warehouses on the dunes that fringed the beach. Today there are five great basins, a floating dock, grain warehouses, oil mills, miles of railway sidings and all the extensive equipment a modern port needs. Last year Gdynia handled over 2,000,000 tons of goods. The figures for May, 1930, are 283,000 tons, which foreshadows a total for the full year of well over 3,000,000 tons. And as a result the Free City of Danzig has addressed to the High Commissioner of the League of Nations a long and emphatic document complaining that Poland is unfairly developing the port of Gdynia to the serious injury of Danzig, which had been taken away from Germany and given its special status solely in order that Poland might get access to the sea.

Now the trouble here is that both sides are partly right and partly wrong. Danzig was undoubtedly made into a Free City solely because Poland needed proper access to the sea, and it would be grossly unfair if Poland, in spite of that, set itself without any provocation to build a rival port eight miles away and destroy Danzig's trade. But Poland has certainly not acted without provocation. If the Danzig arrangement had worked as it was meant to work, and as more good will on the part of the Danzigers (or possibly on both sides) might have made it work, Poland would not have sunk millions of dollars that it could ill afford in making an ocean port of its own out of a sand beach.

All the same, Danzig undoubtedly has a case. Poland has built its port, for the reasons I have stated, and having built it naturally wants to make it a paying concern. That means attracting as much business to it as possible, and business can only be attracted to Gdynia by being attracted away from Danzig. That, in fact, is what is happening. The Free City in its protest to the High Commissioner, gives a formidable list of the transferences from Danzig to Gdynia, and complains that the business of the Free City is already being seriously injured. When the Gdynia works have been completed, and Gdynia has become, as the Poles intend it to become, the largest port in the Baltic, Danzig will suffer still more severely, and that in spite of the fact that it was torn from the country to which it belonged because it was indispensable to Poland.

Two Ports for Poland

To all this the Poles reply that they are obviously at liberty to build a port of their own in their own territory if they choose, and that Poland as a country of 30,000,000 people can produce fully enough business for two ports—a contention supported by the fact that Latvia, with a population of 2,000,000 (but a considerable transit traffic to Russia) has three prosperous ports, Riga, Libau and Windau. The Poles, moreover, cite figures to show that Danzig, so far at any rate has suffered little. In 1912, before the World War, the port handled less than 2,000,000 tons a year. By 1925 the figure was nearly 4,000,000 and in 1928 more than 8,000,000. To that the Danzigers rejoin with truth that the increase is not nearly as remunerative as it seems, because it mostly consists of coal, which is merely shipped through Danzig, not bought and sold there. And in any case, so long as Gdynia is dealing with 2,000,000 tons a year which Danzig could perfectly well handle it is obvious that Gdynia's competition is injuring Danzig. The Free City demands therefore that Poland shall make "full use" of Danzig, whatever that may be interpreted to mean, before it has recourse to any other port.

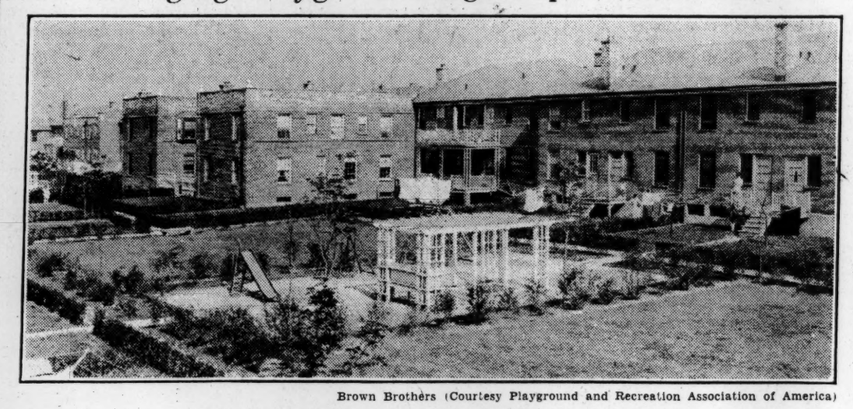
It is by no means clear what is behind this, or where it may end. At Geneva the Danzig protest will certainly be backed by Germany. It is rumored, indeed, though without much confirmation, that it has actually been prompted by Germany. But a very obvious German move would be to claim that now Poland has provided itself with a port of its own, equal to all its needs, it can afforded to dispense altogether with Danzig, which should therefore revert to Germany and be reunited to east Prussia. The objection to that from Danzig's own point of view would be that the trade of the port in that case would decay altogether. In any case such a proposal would be violently opposed by France and other European states on the ground that it would involve a revision of the peace treaties.

The strongest argument the Danzigers can bring forward is that the Poles are in a position to favor Gdynia unfairly and artificially by means of lower port dues, lower rail rates, for the Polish railways are state owned, and similar methods. It is difficult to see how the League of Nations can prevent that, but it will no doubt do its best.

R-100 LEAVES AUG. 1

OTTAWA (AP)—The British dirigible, R-100, will arrive at St. Hubert airdrome near Montreal on or about Aug. 1, the British Air Ministry on July 15 advised Col. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defense.

Bringing Playground Right Up to Back Door



Brown Brothers (Courtesy Playground and Recreation Association of America)

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This is the third of a series of six daily articles on "Playground and Recreational Developments."

By MABEL TRAVIS WOOD

Playground and Recreation Association of America.

When the office gave young James Clark his annual two weeks with pay last summer, he spent them right at home in the Borough of Brooklyn. Yet he returned to his job with an enviable coat of tan and plenty of zest for work. "Vacation means tennis to me," he explained. "I didn't want to take a chance on the courts I might find at summer resorts. So I went to Prospect Park every day."

This summer in practically every city of the United States having more than 500,000 population, the stay-at-homes can find opportunities for outdoor recreation under municipal auspices. Only three cities in this population group failed to report that they are maintaining play areas under leadership. Hundreds of smaller cities and towns brought the total of communities conscious of their recreation obligations to 945.

Within community limits, such public facilities as 700 outdoor swimming pools, 299 golf courses, 4024 baseball diamonds, 409 bathing beaches and 7960 tennis courts offer vacation joys without charge or for a merely nominal fee. For those who seek a more rural holiday, 155 municipal camps are maintained by 74 cities outside their limits. Here vacations are supplied at cost, and with every wholesome sport and occupation that can be devised by trained recreation leaders.

Play "Waste" Eliminated

Though summer brings the peak in municipal recreation opportunities, cities are more and more extending their programs of supervised play to include every month in the year. Two hundred and fifty-eight towns and cities employ recreation leaders the year round. The waste involved in utilizing play facilities for part of the year only is being recognized and eliminated.

The summer playground closed during the school year; the school playground closed during vacation; the school building not employed for adult recreation at night spell an extravagant use of the taxpayers' investment, according to current recreation thought.

The city of Los Angeles has been spending four cents of every tax dollar for recreation. The number of playgrounds in operation there increased from nine in 1926 to 37 in 1929. Last year 634,277 persons engaged in organized tournaments or leagues in 16 activities, ranging from horseshoes and archery to football and baseball.

Six and two-fifths cents is the average cost of giving an individual a play period in Detroit, according to the 1929 report of the city department of recreation. The attendance at the various supervised play centers during the year totaled 11,142,867. Two hundred ninety-five separated play areas and a staff of 430 recreation leaders afford wholesome activities not only for young Detroiters but for the growing spare time of workers in the city's industries.

Headed by Specialists

Houston, Tex., with one of the outstanding recreation systems of the South, employs a variety of specialists to direct city-wide play activities. Dramatics, handicrafts, social recreation, men's and women's athletics, and children's playgrounds, each is headed by a special director. The service and coöperation of more than 700 volunteers who are trained in annual institutes, make the broad program possible.

Oakland, Calif., is one of the cities charging small fees for municipal golf, ball games, boating and similar sports. The recreation commissioners believe that wage-earning adults prefer to pay a nominal amount for their specialized forms of recreation. Boston stands out particularly by reason of its municipal holiday celebrations.

St. Louis is among the cities enjoying municipal opera, while Elmira, New York and Cincinnati have novel traveling theaters, and Philadelphia has a municipal music car which carries entertainment to the parks, playgrounds and street recreation centers.

Large Returns Yielded

Reclaiming waste land for parks and playgrounds has yielded large returns not only in service to the public but in beauty and in higher valuations for surrounding sites. One of the finest playgrounds in Alton, Ill., has just been evolved from a former rubbish pile.

An intelligent solution of the problem of reserving play spaces in new land developments has been demonstrated throughout the country with the coöperation of progressive real estate dealers. Playgrounds and other public recreation areas have been set aside permanently in 278 subdivisions in 34 states, according to a survey of the National Recreation Association. The subdividers report that the quicker sales of property has brought them ample reward for this foresight.

Playgrounds in many cities are assuming a more park-like appearance, with landscaping, trees and flowers. Recreation leaders began to realize a few years ago that many of the areas for children's play were ugly and stark, and unnecessarily so. Planting may be arranged so that they will not interfere with the games, they found. Attractive playgrounds have a definite effect on the enjoyment and the behavior of the children. There is still much to be done in transforming drab recreation fields to beauty and fuller value.

NEW YORK STATE STILL LEADS

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP) — New York State maintains its position as numerically the largest of the states in the United States, with a population of 12,609,555, according to a compilation by the Associated Press of the county totals announced by the various district supervisors of the 1930 federal census. This is an increase of 2,224,328, or 21.4 per cent over the 1920 total of 10,385,227.

Flier in Plane High Over Buenos Aires Talks to United States, 5800 Miles Away

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Capt. Lewis Yancey, transatlantic flier on a good will tour of South America, talked from an airplane 4500 feet over Buenos Aires, with several persons in the United States on July 15.

Although his voice and that of his radio operator Zeh Bouck, were being transmitted over a distance of more than 5800 miles, they were heard in New York as plainly as though the conversation were being carried on over a local telephone line.

Fred E. Meinholtz, manager of the New York Times radio station, was notified at 9:30 a. m. that a call was coming through from the Argentine and five minutes later the operator said: "Stand by, Captain Yancey at Buenos Aires wishes to speak with you."

Almost immediately the aviator's voice was clearly distinguished. Captain Yancey said he was flying above Buenos Aires and that the weather was very cold. When he had talked for six minutes, Mr. Bouck came on the line. He said the airplane's voice transmitter was operating on the 34-meter wave.

The conversations were intercepted by radiophone station LSN of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company in Buenos Aires, where the voice was reradiocast to New York on a 14-meter wave. The short waves from South America were intercepted at the Netcong (N. J.) American Telephone & Telegraph Company short-wave receiving station and carried by wire to the New York Telephone System in Walker Street.

BRITISH ISLES SEEK MORE TOURIST TRAVEL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Travel Association of Great Britain, representing the principal railways, steamship lines, hotels and amusement interests of England, has just appointed an American representative to stimulate travel to the British Isles from this country. The post has been accepted by T. A. Dixon, formerly New York correspondent of Reuter's.

With the support of $25,000 from the Government, the association has raised about $75,000 from railway and steamship companies, hotels, spas and pleasure resorts, merchants and theatrical producers to bring travelers to England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. This is the first time such an effort has had Government support, although the "Come to Britain Movement" was started five years ago without great success.

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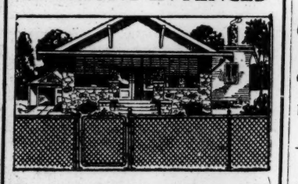
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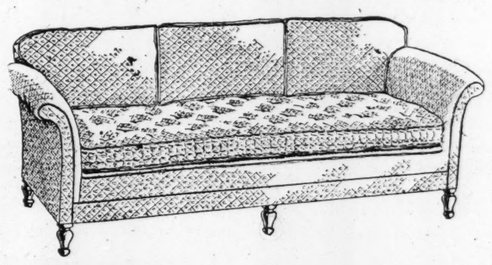
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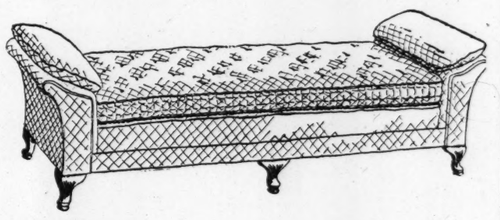
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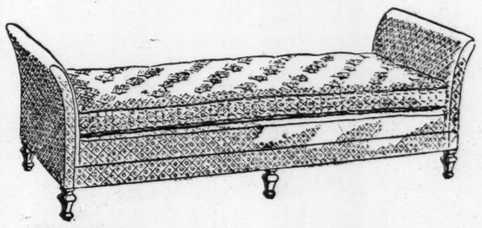
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DRASTIC REFORM OF GOVERNMENT URGED IN STATES

Piecemeal Steps Opposed as Ineffective Policy at Georgia Institute

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS, Ga.—Methods for the reorganization of State Governments were described at the concluding session of the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Georgia July 16 by Dr. R. H. Tucker, professor of economics and business administration at Washington and Lee University.

Recent statecraft reform in Virginia was sketched as a background for the suggestions by Dr. Tucker, who served on the Industrial Commission, the Commission on Simplification and Economy, and the Citizens' Committee on Consolidation for Virginia.

Explaining that administrative reorganization in state government has been stimulated by the movement for "more business in government," and expanding state expenditures, Dr. Tucker warned members of the Georgia Institute, who are interested in a new Constitution for the State, that "reorganization has no magic in itself."

Informed Electorate Needed

Judgment, common sense, loyalty and the high spirit of service were named as basic necessities. "Nothing can take the place of an interested and informed electorate, or relieve the people themselves of primary responsibility in the affairs of state," he said.

Most satisfactory results have come to those states that have achieved a complete and effective reorganization at one time, Dr. Tucker showed. "States that have contented themselves with piecemeal reorganization have frequently spread the process over a decade or more without substantial results," he explained.

"Reorganization should be attempted only after a campaign of education among the people," Dr. Tucker said. To accomplish this, he recommended a special commission of representative citizens, adequately financed, in order to be able to bring in outside experts free of political influence.

In Nontechnical Language

The report of this commission, being based on sound investigation, should be presented in a form designed to meet the needs of the nontechnical reader. The speaker advised, moreover, it should be completed and in the hands of the public several months before the Legislature convenes.

"Reorganization of state government should accomplish a reduction in the number of state departments, especially where there is overlapping and lack of efficient administration," Dr. Tucker said. Personnel supervision, together with a plan of employment and promotion by merit, was favored by him.

"Contrary to the general impression, the major source of savings through reorganization is not the wholesale dismissal of state employees, but through centralized purchasing, through reduction in the cost of printing, and of travel and communication, and through coöperation and correlation of functions."

Placing responsibility squarely upon the Governor by reducing the number of elective offices and vesting the Governor with the power of appointing the department heads, was advocated by the Virginia expert.

Absence of a sound American public opinion was attributed to the complexity of modern government, adherence to political parties, and lack of criticism of the acts of public officials, by Dr. Lindsay Rogers, professor of public law in Columbia University, in his address.

SHIENTAG APPOINTED TO SUPREME COURT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Justice Bernard L. Sheintag of the City Court was appointed Supreme Court Justice in the first Judicial District to succeed the late Nathan Bijur by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt on July 16. While the term to which he is named expires in December, 1930, the Democratic nomination of Justice Sheintag for the 14-year term beginning Jan. 1 is expected in the fall election calendar.

Strong indorsement of Justice Sheintag was given by the Bar Association and by many individual judges, although that of John F. Curry, Tammany chieftain, was withheld. Before his appointment to the City Court bench in 1924 by Alfred E. Smith, then Governor, the new appointee was federal director of employment of the State of New York.

PARK ROAD FUND ALLOWED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—The North Carolina Highway Commission has appropriated $100,000 for grading a highway into the proposed Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The new road will be the first direct route through the Smoky Mountains from North Carolina into Tennessee.

NEW YORK GRAFT INQUIRY ASKED BY COUNTY G. O. P.

Special Legislative Session Urged to Investigate 'Corruption'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—By unanimous adoption of the executive committee of the Republican Advisory Committee of New York County, a resolution calling for a special session of the Legislature to investigate "maladministration and corruption" in New York City government by a mixed commission "under legislative authority" was forwarded to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt on July 15. Simultaneously, the resolution was transmitted to the Republican legislative leaders, John Knight, Senator from Arcade, and Joseph A. McGinnies, from Chautauqua County, Speaker of the Assembly, who are to confer with Governor Roosevelt on July 21 on his return from an inspection of the barge canal, on the subject of an extraordinary legislative session for this purpose.

A copy of the resolution also was sent to William J. Maier, Republican state chairman. Its phrase, "under legislative authority," is not in agreement with Mr. Maier's reiterated stand that any inquiry into local municipal affairs must be made on the Governor's responsibility.

In another resolution which went to Republican leaders, but not to Governor Roosevelt, the advisory committee urged a personnel of seven for the commission in the event the Legislature was convened in special session. This membership would include one Republican senator, one Democratic senator, one Republican assemblyman, and one Democratic assemblyman, all elected from New York City, and three citizens of New York City—one Republican, one Democrat, and one Socialist—not members of the Legislature, but selected by that body.

The message to Governor Roosevelt, which was signed by Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, chairman of the advisory committee, based the committee's request on "the imperativeness of the situation now existing in New York City." The resolution reads as follows: "That, having in mind revelations of maladministration and corruption in the government of the city of New York, including the conduct of the courts, which have been made since the adjournment of the Legislature, we request the Governor promptly to call a special session of the Legislature in order that an immediate investigation be made under legislative authority."

In his communication to Samuel Koenig, chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, General Harbord stated that, "since this matter is extremely important, with time a deciding element, a special call of the county committee to consider these matters might be advisable."

With the next regular meeting of Mr. Koenig's committee not scheduled until September, it was expected that he would call it in special session within a few days.

Governor Roosevelt would not comment on the advisory committee's message when it was handed to him on his arrival in Amsterdam, and it was not believed that it would hasten his conference with the Republican legislative leaders or that he would permit his hand to be forced in the matter until the two leaders had submitted satisfactory proof to him of the need of an inquiry.

Meanwhile, further material on the case of George F. Ewald, who has resigned as magistrate pending indictment handed down against him by the Federal Grand Jury, was submitted by Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney, to Chief Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan, the Bar Association and T. C. T. Crain, District Attorney.

The names of eight magistrates figured in the additional documents, two of whom wrote asking for favors in the treatment of defendants under Mr. Ewald's jurisdiction while a magistrate, and six had written their names on the back of summonses indicating a trade of favors in the treatment of defendants. Chief Magistrate Corrigan refused further action on the Ewald case, however, unless evidence were presented showing that criminality or bribery had been involved in favors granted.

Reapportionment Up to Legislature

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The reapportionment of Senate and Assembly districts in this State will be one of the problems before the next session of the Legislature as a result of the failure of the federal census takers to make the expected adjustment in their enumeration to meet New York reapportionment requirements.

Reapportionment bills based on the 1925 State enumeration and passed by the Republican Legislatures have been successively shunted aside by Gov. Alfred E. Smith and Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who termed the move a gerrymander in violation of the State Constitution.

A resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution under the terms of which the federal census was to be used as a basis for legislative reapportionments was adopted by the Republican Legislature at the last session. This action was preceded by conferences between legislative leaders from this State and census officials in Washington in which it was believed an understanding was reached whereby the federal census in this State would be adjusted to the state's legislative reapportionment needs.

What steps the next Legislature may take to effect reapportionment would seem to be confined to two alternatives: another reapportionment bill again based on the 1925 state census figures or a further count of the population to supplement the federal enumeration wherever necessary to fit the constitutional requirements of the State. The holding over of the matter until another federal count 10 years from now was held unlikely in political quarters here.

$1,000,000 "Y" FUND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—A trust fund of $1,000,000 for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association is established by the will of the late Elmer A. Sperry, inventor of the gyroscope, filed in the Surrogate's Court on July 16.

U. S. OF EUROPE AND DISARMING JOINED IN GOAL

Interparliamentary Union Conference at London Attended by 500

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Formation of a United States of Europe as proposed by Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, but organized within the framework of the League of Nations, was urged upon 500 delegates at the twenty-sixth biennial conference of the Interparliamentary Union, the opening session of which was held in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords July 16.

Speeches were given in English and French and a cosmopolitan tone was lent to the gathering by the multiplicity of languages in which delegates conversed as soon as a speech was ended. A minor League of Nations, the 40-year-old union has been called, and the significance of its activities is evidenced in the frank discussions by delegates whose nations had opposed each other during the years 1914-1918.

Viscount Cecil declared much can be said for the idea of closer European coöperation, however rudimentary. It must be recognized that European nations are still those which are likely to cause serious international difficulties. There is no doubt if the continent of Europe was as peaceful as the continent of North America great advances toward peace in the world would be achieved. As long as M. Briand's organization is kept within the ambit and control of the League of Nations risks from such a federation were not serious.

Peace Attitude Necessary

But, Lord Cecil contended, if European co-operation is organized outside the League it would be dangerous. War comes from existence of the war mind—from the acceptance of views that war is a reasonable and proper method of settling international disputes. Without acceptance of this attitude of mind war would be impossible. In more than one country leaders were harking back to the hoary-headed falsehood that peace can be maintained by preparing for war.

Arbitration is of definite peace value, being a real and positive alternative to war, Lord Cecil said. Agreements to refer all disputes to arbitration are certainly better even if they have to depend on good will in the end. As the years proceed, not only treaties but the habit of arbitration will be developed.

Reduction or limitation of national armaments by international agreements is a sound safeguard, he declared, and peace and disarmament depend on public opinion and public opinion depends for guidance on parliaments. The peoples of the world want peace and it is the duty of parliamentary institutions to show how it may be achieved.

French Viewpoint Given

Emil Gorel, a member of the French delegation, agreed with Lord Cecil that a European federation should be within the League. Before universal peace can be secured it is important that Europe's own problems should be solved. The surest way of realizing disarmament would be to bring the recently victorious states into disarmament rather than to allow bankrupt states to increase armaments.

The Briand proposal is the best means of solving the disarmament problem, said Alexander Papanastassiou of Greece, who held that neither disarmament as sought in recent years nor attempts to remove customs barriers were aiding European coöperation materially. Coöperative policy should come first.

The formation of a federation would abolish national antagonisms out of which armaments are principally developed. The League of Nations work would be facilitated by the federation. He maintained that the federation would not be directed against America any more than the Pan-American Union was directed against Europe. Efforts for peace must be stronger than national egotism. It was the duty of the Interparliamentary Union to favor the federation, he declared.

The Duke of Sutherland, the new president of the Union, presiding, said the age was one of coöperation and extreme individualism was no longer possible. In war victors suffer equally with the vanquished and realization should be complete that another war would disintegrate the world.

Arbitration in Ascendancy

Arthur Henderson, British Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared it is now the instinctive impulse of every government and nation with an international dispute to refer it to the arbitration of some impartial court. There still remains to complete the legal basis the building up of a social conscience whereby the rule of law shall displace forever the arbitration of force.

There is still far to go before governments are brought to a state of mind where national policies shall in all things be founded on the thesis that war has been finally renounced. Disarmament will be the acid test of acceptance of the Kellogg pact.

Coöperation Recognized

Discussing work of the union Mr. Henderson held that no one now disputes the necessity of international coöperation. The policy of splendid isolation was no longer practicable. Today no nation can live to itself; no sane nation desires to do so. He believed peace was the aim of every government throughout the world.

In renunciation of war a new chapter to the law of nations has been added whereby every civilized government has undertaken that nevermore shall war be an instrument of national policy.

Difficulties involved in the economic work of the League of Nations can be overcome if there exists an instructed public opinion which understands these things. It is daily becoming clearer that the peoples of the world intend to understand international problems. It is necessary to obtain individual consent and simultaneous action of many independent and different-minded authorities before effective international action can be established.

Many leading parliamentarians are among the representatives drawn from the United States, France, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Dutch East Indies, Ireland, Japan, Lithuania, Norway, Rumania, Germany, and Czechoslovakia. Dominions represented include Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

ORATORS TO COMPETE

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Elimination contests are to be held at Santiago, Valparaiso and Concepcion Aug. 10-15 to select the best student orators to compete in the international oratory contest to take place in Washington in October.

Bombay Governor Urged to Relieve Trade Conditions

POONA, India (AP) — An extremely grave economic situation in the Bombay presidency was revealed July 16 by 75 representatives of various communities in the presidency who called on Gov. Sir Frederick Sykes to urge immediate relief.

They said that if the relief should fail, the whole agricultural community would be ruined within two months.

The representatives also urged upon the Governor the immediate necessity of conciliation with the Nationalist Congress, pointing out, however, that this would be impossible unless responsible men were allowed to confer with Mahatma Gandhi and his lieutenants at the earliest possible moment.

SIMLA, India (AP)—Fourteen delegates from the Indian States, headed by the Maharajah of Patiala, will attend the round table conference in London this fall.

LONDON (AP) — Sparse Calcutta dispatches, believed to have been blue-penciled heavily by censors, July 16 told of serious rioting in eastern Bengal between Moslems and Hindus.

The Daily Mail said that an area of more than 150 square miles was affected. Four persons were killed and two wounded at Mymensingh, and calls for help were received from Kishoriganj, about 40 miles away. All available troops and police were rushed to both places.

MOONEY ENVELOPE APPEAL BAN DENIED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The Department of Justice will not ask the Supreme Court to exclude from the mails letters bearing upon the envelope appeals for the pardon of Thomas J. Mooney, now serving a life sentence in California on the charge of planting a bomb in the San Francisco Preparedness Day parade in 1916.

Appeals of this sort were originally banned by the United States District Court for the southern district of New York, on the ground that they came under the statute rendering "nonmailable" matter of a libelous, scurrilious, defamatory or threatening character or calculated by the terms or manner of style of display and obviously intended to inflict injuriously upon the character or conduct of another." This opinion of the lower court was reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

FLORIDA ROLL IS 1,468,635

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—Florida's population is 1,468,635, an increase of 500,165 during the last decade, or 51.6 per cent, according to an unofficial 1930 tabulation completed today.

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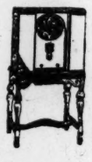
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Lunch Wagons Hang Up Curtains, Thus Becoming 'Roadside Diners'

Democracy Seen at Its Best in the Highway Dining Car as Motorist and Truckman Rub Elbows and Consume Succulent Hot-Dog Sandwich

By JAMES C. YOUNG
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York

ON EVERY highway of this broad land the glorified lunch wagon awaits the passer-by. But in our modern parlance it has become a dining car, surrounded by flower boxes and hedge, with a graveled path leading to the door. Curtains hang in the windows, from which the odor of hamburger and frying onions tempts the appetite. In short, the renaissance of the lunch wagon is in full swing.

Only yesterday this institution seemed lost. One by one the wagons had passed from their accustomed corners, along with the ancient horses that used to drag them forth about sundown for their nightly hospitality. But in the last half dozen years the dining car has appeared in growing numbers, lending its comfortable presence to vacant lots and shady groves.

Roadside Diners Purely American

The automobile can be credited with this renaissance, which is not without importance in the fields of architecture and decoration. For one thing, the roadside diners are eminently American. In what other country can one see a sort of converted railroad car standing by the road, offering hot drinks and doughnuts? Or, if one prefers, the hamburger and onions?

The type of architecture is without comparison. It has a unique element not to be overlooked. Apparently the diners have close kinship with the railroad diners once known as palace cars. That was in the period of the simpler America, before we grew accustomed to the soft luxury exemplified by these latter roadside palaces. Some of them stand on wheels, but others attest by their solid foundations that they have come to stay.

When it comes to decorations, where else can one behold intriguing signs to equal those on "Joe's Diner," or even Bill's? Certain color schemes are worthy of remark, such as a delicate yellow combined with a coy shade of blue. Inside, the diners are models of tiled floors, tiled walls, expansive mirrors, shining urns and compact kitchens. They represent efficiency compressed into the smallest space, and made pleasant to the eye. Even the old-time stools before the counter are becoming de luxe; cane chairs with backs and arms. Once in a while sawdust may yet be found upon the floor, but obviously only as a reminder of the day before lunch wagons became dining cars.

Wagon Is Roadside Club

All in all it would be hard to find a spot more cheerful when the inner urge demands hot drinks and doughnuts. Every dining car is a roadside club, where man meets his fellow, to commune between mouthfuls. Here our democracy may be seen at its best. Even ladies arrayed in silks cannot resist the appeal of its hospitality, after a brisk run in the car, and bankers hobnob with truckmen.

It would be, perhaps, hasty to decide that the roadside clubs are an outgrowth of the railroad dining car. Despite their affinity, the conclusion can be too easily drawn. There is a kinship, but the diners have a tradition of their own. The owl lunch wagons, from which this history springs, were older than the railroad diners. Apparently one merged into the other and that is as far as any student of the subject should commit his judgment.

Early Owl Lunch Wagons

Antiquarians have failed to record when the owl lunch wagon made its appearance in history. But it is fairly certain that the wagons were being manufactured in limited numbers as long as 50 years ago by Thomas Buckley of Worcester. From that time onward they became fairly common throughout New England and down the Atlantic coast. From the period of about 1895 to 1910 they had wide popularity.

One of the early proprietors was Patrick J. Tierney of New Rochelle, N. Y. Nightly this cart rambled to the Boston Post Road to welcome whatever travelers might stir abroad. It is a question worthy of inquiry why the earlier wagons were essentially things of the night. Every rule of logic would seem to require that men should eat by day as well, if not more often.

Competed With Saloon

The answer is twofold. In those hurried days of the '80s and '90s there were sufficient restaurants to cater for the daytime trade. Men went home for lunchon in many communities, and certainly for dinner. But restaurants generally closed with the coming of darkness, making way for the owl lunch wagons. There was another and deeper reason for their being. Temperance societies studied the habits of the saloon and found much of its appeal depended on the fact that it was a convenient gathering place. America of 30 to 40 years ago offered few meeting places after nightfall. But the saloon remained open unlimited hours and there many a foot naturally tended.

The owl lunch wagon became a competitor, almost the only one. In certain cities, notably New York, wagons were operated by temperance and benevolent societies, selling a hot drink at a cent a coup and doughnuts for a little more. They were a special boom for prisoners, too. Until a few years ago such wagons might be found conveniently near places of detention in most large cities. It is doubtful if a single one remains nowadays.

Highway Portrait Gallery

Patrick Tierney, of New Rochelle, looking at the world from his lunch wagon, decided that the building of the wagons should be a better business than selling sandwiches. He began in a small way. He and Buckley supplied the national demand for lunch wagons, until the business of the P. J. Tierney Sons grew into a considerable plant. As the years went on the owl wagons evolved. One attempt resulted in those dull blue and ed windows with the frosted or "cut-out" portraits of the Presidents. More than one schoolboy has learned a lesson in history in the lunch wagon gallery.

Mr. Tierney, being an enterprising man, introduced improvements and his sons carried on the cycle of evolution. From a modest wagon with a few stools, or even none, an oil burner and a battered urn, the lunch wagon has graduated into a dining car worth, on the average, about $10,000. The luxurious kind may cost anything up to $25,000. One of this type recently served as the scene of romance, built especially for a film play.

Some of the more famous old-time lunch wagons stood in prominent places. The privilege of their nightly appearance became a political right and might be sold for substantial figures. The wagon of other years that stood in Herald Square, New York, behind the old Herald Building, was known to the newspaper world far and wide. Who could ever forget Scotty, the proprietor? Another noted wagon stood near the Staten Island Ferry, at the Battery, in lower New York.

There are still New England towns where the owl wagons emerge at night. A few of them are horse-drawn, but it has become the fashion to hitch them to motor power. They are generally comfortable, if not of the de luxe kind. And they still offer some of the hospitality for which lunch wagons of bygone days were distinguished.

Where the Lowly Hamburger Takes On the Character of an Epicurean Feast

ROADSIDE DINER

Above—Interior of This Modern Highway Inn, With Its Flowerpots and Dainty Curtains, Forms Vivid Contrast With the Old-Time Sawdust and Grimy Windows. Below—Green Lawn and Decorative Hedge Invite the Traveler to Stop and Take His Ease at the Sign of the Wayside Hostelry.

RED NEWSPAPER MEN SENTENCED TO PRISON

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON — Sentences of nine months, six months and five months imprisonment respectively were passed July 15 on three persons connected with the Daily Worker, a Communist journal following the appearance of an article commenting upon a recent assize trial. The printer of the Daily Worker was fined £250 with £25 costs.

NEEDS A BICYCLE TO CATCH OSTRICH

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Residents of Goff's Oak, near Barnet, Hertfordshire, were provided with an unexpected sight recently when their usually very dignified policeman was seen grimly chasing on his bicycle an ostrich, in full flight.

The bird had escaped from a zoo at Tanfield Stud Farm. After recovering from their surprise some passers-by went to the assistance of the gallant "bobby," and the ostrich was eventually "arrested" and returned to its home.

Manchester to Study Indian Boycott

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, Eng.—The threats of boycott and cancellation of contracts in regard to Lancashire goods which have been made in India have called forth an important statement on the position from W. H. Lee, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, who declares that the threats were not supported by the great majority of well reputed Indian trades, whose true desire is to honor their obligations and to continue their trade.

Signatures of boycott resolutions, continues the statement, have been secured by intimidation. The chamber considers that the business communities in India would be well advised to show their own determination to resist this policy of coercion and make their own appeal to their authorities for the protection which is their due.

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SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St.
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 48-49 High St. West; 3-4 Fawcett St.
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 25 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.

Fashions and Dressmaking

Trend of Fashion is Toward Moderation

By ELENE FOSTER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris.

THE final and most forceful of all the arguments against the trailing skirt came literally like a "bolt from the blue" at the Ascot races when women rushing to shelter from the rainstorm, stumbled and struggled and, in some cases, were seriously encumbered, because of their long, clinging draperies. The result was very evident a few days later when fashionable Paris gathered for the opening event of the Grande Semaine. There was scarcely a frock which reached even to the ankles, and the majority of the gowns, even those of printed chiffon, were at least five or six inches from the ground. Furthermore, there were very few which had an uneven hemline. As a matter of fact, frocks are growing simpler and more wearable all the time and I feel sure that when the collections of winter models are shown, in August, we shall find that the matter of the long skirt and elaborate trimming has been definitely and sensibly settled.

In the meantime, four distinct lengths for skirts have been established. The sport skirt just covers the knee, the skirt of the street frock is from 12 to 14 inches from the ground, that of the dressier afternoon frock is six to eight inches from the floor and the evening gown, ankle, and in some cases, instep length. And there are no more dangling points or panels. For the lighter summer materials such as chiffon, ninon, georgette and organdie, the full skirt reaching nearly to the ankles is used for dressy afternoon frocks and the simpler evening gowns. This skirt is often tucked in graduated rows from the waist to hem, like the one designed by Mme. Bruyère, which is shown in the accompanying illustration.

The New Collections

While it is still a bit too early to give any positive information of the coming collections, the secrets of which are guarded as zealously as though they were important state affairs, there are certain tendencies shown in the recent models which give one an inkling as to the trend which the new fashions will take.

One of the most apparent of these is the return of the two-piece frock—the jumper or overblouse and skirt—which was so conspicuously absent from the last two collections. Just between ourselves, the tucked-in blouse or old-fashioned shirt-waist has not proved an unqualified success except among the younger and slimmer generation. Older women who have grown accustomed to the comfort of the overblouse have not been at all pleased with its successor, which in spite of its name refused to remain "tucked-in" even under tight waist bands and leather belts. The couturières have tried to remedy this defect in various ingenious ways. Mme. Louiseboulanger, for instance, makes the blouse in one piece with knee-length knickers, which take the place of an underslip, and also makes it absolutely impossible for the blouse to "ride up," Mme. Boulanger uses tussore, shantung or heavy crêpe-de-chine for this combination garment. Mme. Schiaparelli, the famous sports couturière, makes her blouses in the form of the familiar "step-in," cut a bit longer than the ordinary undergarment, and this answers the same purpose. In both cases the shirt-waist buttons straight up the front, so that there is no difficulty in putting on the garment.

Overblouses Return

The return of the overblouse, however, seems inevitable. I have seen any number of models of this type in recent collections, especially in those which have been shown by the great houses exclusively to their French clientele. These for the most part were designed for street and morning wear. Madeleine Vionnet is showing several of these two-piece frocks, which, as might be expected, are very original in design. There is one in a beige woolen material, the blouse of which resembles a double-breasted jacket fastened with one button just below the waistline, with two deep slashes at the front, a narrow brown leather belt and a loose, draped vestee of beige georgette. A costume of tan-colored tweed with a three-quarter-length coat and a plain, tailored skirt has an overblouse of flame color buttoned straight up the front and worn with a wide belt or brown leather. Augustabernard makes her summer costumes of shantung, in flame color, dull blue or buttercup yellow, with plain overblouse and a dark leather belt. All these new overblouses, by the by, are worn with a belt either of leather or of the same material as the blouse, fastened loosely around the natural waistline.

A smart street costume designed by Mme. Bruyère is of fine black jersey with little white flecks. The overblouse, which fits quite snugly, is fastened down the front with white pearl buttons with a narrow band of white reps which continues around the neck, making an interesting standing collar effect. Long slanting pockets set low at the sides are edged with the white and have a row of the pearl buttons across the top, and the same decoration is used on the outside of the lower part of the sleeve with a narrow white band at the wrist. A black patent leather belt is clasped around the waist.

Overblouses of white or pale pink crêpe-de-chine are worn in place of the tucked-in blouse with the dressier form of tailored suit—jacket and skirt of black satin, marocain or crêpe-de-chine or in the fashionable black with white pinhead dot of the same materials. These blouses are made with a soft draped neck, often in kerchief effect, tied at the shoulder or drawn tight into a bowknot at the middle of the front, and these are always belted with a narrow strip of the same material. Lucile Paray is showing a black velvet costume for the autumn which consists of a two-thirds-length coat with a black fox band and collar, a plain velvet skirt and an overblouse of apple-green satin with an original idea in the drapery at the neck.

There is one form of overblouse which seems never to go out of fashion. This is the long white satin tunic, which reaches below the knees and is worn with a plain black satin skirt and a two-thirds or three-quarter-length coat, also of black satin. There is almost invariably at least one model of this kind in every one of the big collections, which proves that it is a very practical costume.

Foundation Garments

Just a word about corsets and "undies." The new high-waisted dress silhouette was bound to bring a corresponding change in these foundations of the costume, but there has not been, and I feel confident that there never will be, a return to the boned corset or the bulky underwear that was worn with it. But to "make assurance doubly sure" on this point, I recently paid a visit to the Maison Cadolle, whose corsets and lingerie are famous. I found the corsets differing from those of last year only in their form, the high waistline being the conspicuous feature. The same materials are used and there are the same number of bones as in last year's models. The favorite model is a step-in, without lacing but fastened at one side with five or six small hooks and eyes. The corset is of rubber tricot with two flat bones extending down the back and a satin plastron at the front with a bone at either edge, and there are six suspenders. Some models have a tight band of lace across the top which forms a brassiere. Corsets designed for evening wear are cut in a deep V at the back with a narrow satin strap over the shoulders, trimmed with lace and finished at the edge with a full lace frill.

The combination or "step-in" follows the dress silhouette and is rather snugly fitted to well below the hips from whence the skirt flares in full godets. Often there is a tightly fitted band of lace which takes the place of a brassiere, at the top. Crepe-de-chine, crêpe satin and heavy georgette remain the favorite materials for this garment and pale pink is still the favorite color, trimmed with deep cream or ecru lace.

Summer Afternoon Frock of White Chiffon With Graduated Tucking, From Bruyere.

Tennis Frock With the New V Opening at the Back, Finished With a Strapping Edged With Currant-Red. The Cardigan Is of Angora and Has the Same Strapping Effect.

Felt Appliqués

FORTUNATE is the amateur milliner who finds a felt hat or two in her bandbox of leftovers. These will prove valuable assets in fashioning smart models in combination with straw or taffeta. Pastel colorings in felt are especially desirable for use either with self-tone straw or black. Graceful appliqué designs, detached motifs and cut-outs of all kinds are an easy possibility, requiring only a sharp-pointed pair of small scissors or a razor blade with which to follow the outline when drawn on the felt. The firmness of the fabric insures a clean-cut design without the danger of frayed edges. A wooden ruler for insuring straight lines and uniform widths, and various-sized spools for outlining circles, rings and scallops, will be found useful.

A simple allover lattice pattern, either in squares or diamonds, underlaid with contrasting straw or taffeta, gives a stunning effect when used as a hat crown, with brim either of plain felt or the underlaid material. This idea is carried out in pastel shades for small children, as well as for juniors and matrons. In remodeling, such a felt cutout can be fitted over the crown of an otherwise unwearable straw hat, or, if preferred, only half the straw may be so covered, both crown and brim showing half felt and half straw. Such a lattice of felt can also be worn directly over the hair, with a jeweled pin or a single flower as ornament when desired for semiformal occasions.

A novel combination of felt and taffeta was seen in an imported model. One half the crown and brim was of pastel-pink felt and the other half of black taffeta; the silk was laid smoothly over the felt foundation. The two fabrics met in an ornamental, interlocking motif, both at the back and front, a tab-shaped cut-out of the felt being slipped through a slit cut in the taffeta. A chain of interlocked circles of the pastel-pink felt formed a band around the black taffeta half of the brim. Such a hat is noncrushable, excellent for travel, and the model is suited to endless variations. If one side of the felt to be used appears faded, simply turn the shape inside out! This is true also of the soft, pliable straws, which combine so admirably with felt.

Shopping Easily

SHOPPING may be either a fascinating pastime or a boresome occupation; it largely depends upon the skill the shopper possesses. To simplify the task, however, especially for those who contemplate shopping in New York where the maximum efficiency is necessary, a newspaper woman, Gretta Palmer, has compiled much that she has learned of the art and presented the information in a book called "A Shopping Guide to New York" (Robert McBride, price $2.50).

The book does not pretend to be exhaustive, but it does contain exactly the kind of information that a shopper finds invaluable. Many costly experiments may be avoided and many hours of searching for suitable shopping places, if it is read carefully.

The author, a witty, keen reporter, discusses the department stores of New York first and lists their differences in merchandise so inclusively that no reader, however new a dweller in the metropolis, could possibly be guilty of asking for an eggbeater at Altman's. The exclusive shops are mentioned where the rock-bottom price is $200, as well as shops that meet the need of the business woman.

Shops supplying special forms of service are listed. At one, for example, a permanent wave is given on a special machine which does not compel the seeker of curls to sit with her hair pulled ceiling-ward. She may walk about, or, if she prefers, request the waving to be done at her home. Perhaps most useful of all is the last chapter wherein are listed all miscellaneous material, and one may learn where to hire a motorcar or where to purchase the rarest of laces.

Suitable Needles and Thread

IF THE skill of the needleworkers were judged by the numbers of needles and threads in their sewing equipment, most seamstresses would get a low rating. For although in home sewing one works on all kinds of materials, from men's suiting to the sheerest of silks and cotton fabrics, the variety of thread employed in the average home is exceedingly limited. Numbers 50, 60 or 70, white, black thread in seldom more than two sizes, and silk threads in colors but with no regard paid to their letters, generally complete the assortment.

The experienced dressmaker realizes that each size of thread is made for a particular purpose—fine threads for dainty garments of sheer fabrics, for sewing flimsy hand-finished bindings, for making rolled hems and almost intangible lingerie, and for doing all kinds of exquisite hand-sewing, and heavier threads for more sturdy materials. Thread and needles right in size for each other and for the fabric are necessary, for the thread should make the stitched seam as strong as the fabric itself. It should also so blend in with the texture of the material that it will not be conspicuous. If it is too coarse, it stands up on the goods. And if it is too fine, it makes a stretched straight stitch that is unattractive in appearance, and a seam that will not hold.

The Important Needle

Needles, too, should be exactly right for the fabric if the workmanship is to be most satisfactory. Hand needles, especially, should be of fine quality steel, so tempered as to be firm though not brittle. If the needle is rough it draws threads in the material. If the eye is too small, it cuts the thread in the needle, so that it pays the home dressmaker to keep on hand a high grade of needles in all sizes for all purposes.

It is always most satisfactory to purchase machine needles at the shop maintained by the manufacturers of one's sewing machine, and set them strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's directions; then one is sure of their working properly.

Specific Directions

"What sizes of needles and what numbers in threads are right for our home sewing?" is a question often asked in sewing classes. After a great many experiments, experts have put together these recommendations:

For heavy weaves, such as coating, suiting, ticking, sacking, duck, tarpaulin, drilling, canvas; for wash uniforms and bedding supplies for institutions and hotels: use thread in sizes 8, 10 or 12; hand needles of sizes 3 or 4; machine needle number 19, and the machine stitch adjusted so there are 8 stitches to the inch.

For work on bed ticking, awnings, porch furniture covers, boys' duck suits; for sewing buttons on children's underclothing and men's wash clothing: use thread in sizes 16, 20 or 24; hand needles of sizes 4 or 5; machine needle number 18, and the machine stitch adjusted so there are 10 stitches to the inch.

Use on heavy cretonne, madras, muslin and quilts; for stitching aprons and men's work shirts; for sewing buttons on all medium-weight fabrics; for making buttonholes: thread in sizes 30, 36 or 40; hand needles of sizes 5 or 6; machine needle number 16, and the machine stitch adjusted so there are 12 stitches to the inch.

Light-weight woolens, firm dress silks and cottons, draperies and fabric furnishings; smocks and men's fine shirts; general household sewing and fine quilting, all require: thread in sizes 50, 60 or 70, according to the material; hand needles of sizes 6 or 7; machine needle number 14, and with 14 stitches to the inch.

For medium light-weight, summertime fabrics, for children's clothes, dainty house dresses and aprons and glass curtains, use: thread in sizes 80, 90 or 100; hand needles of size 8; machine needle number 11, with 18 stitches to the inch.

Georgette, chiffon, light-weight rayon, fine dimity, lawn, batiste, and other featherweight or sheer fabrics; infants' clothes and dainty lingerie require: threads in sizes 100 or 120; hand needle of size 9; machine needle number 9, with 25 stitches to the inch.

Use of Cotton Thread

As cotton thread does not curl and stays well in place, it is much used by professional dressmakers both here and abroad. With it hand-sewn seams can quickly be finished off, and threads readily pulled through for tying tucks, shirrings and thread ends. Both machine and hand stitches are inconspicuous and uniform. The best quality of cotton thread does not break easily, and it has an attractive semi-wax finish without being stiff and wiry. Even for basting, this best quality of thread is to be recommended because longer lengths may be pulled out without breaking, when that is an advantage. In many cases, too, time may be saved with it by leaving the needle on the thread until the basting is to be removed, then cutting off the knot at the end of the thread and drawing the thread out, all ready to be used again without threading another needle.

Mercerized cotton thread is used on silk materials where it will serve advantageously. For stitching underarm seams and putting in sleeves it serves better than silk thread because it is not affected by perspiration. Often the mercerized thread is used on the spool while silk thread is on the bobbin because the combination enables one to remove the stitching easily if it has to be done.

In matching colored threads to fabric samples, whether cotton, mercerized or silk thread is to be employed, the thread on the spool should appear a shade darker than the fabric, because a single strand is in itself lighter than the whole spool appears. It is always worth while, too, to get plenty of thread to finish the work instead of purchasing only what one thinks will be enough, and so avoid loss of time in trying to get exactly the same shade again in case more is needed.

Work and Play Modes for Men

A MAN has little excuse this summer for not being correctly outfitted for country life and sports, as manufacturers and dealers in ready-to-wear apparel are featuring interesting novelties as well as new models of old favorites. Most noticeable in the latter class is the variety in cut and material of the ever-popular four-piece suit which enables the average business man to have a sports outfit always available, as the jacket, vest, trousers and knickers of such a suit lend themselves in a most accommodating way to numerous combinations and many up-to-date accessories.

While the popularity of long trousers for golf is a noticeable trend, knickers are the choice of many golfers to whom they are familiarly known as "plus fours." This name, which is to some a mystery, has a practical signification in the trade as it means that besides the wearer's usual measurements another four inches are added to insure extra freedom in exercising. The usual model, buckled just below the knee, pleated at the waistline and with waistband loops for belt, is to be found this summer in a wider range of material than ever before, especially in linens that resemble tweeds in texture and colorings; also in loosely woven woolens that are surprisingly light in weight and come in checks, heather mixtures, overplaids, as well as many plain colors, both light and dark. The man who prefers long trousers for golf, however, follows the fashion this summer of having them decidedly short, even for spectator sports wear, the correct length being between three and four inches from the ground. The jacket for the practical four-piece sports suit is either a two-button affair with smart patch pockets and belted back or a double-breasted model specially adapted to wear without a vest.

Among the class of novelties are included the many flannel suits and separate garments; also what are known this year as "mixed suits" meaning a decided difference in color or shade between jacket and trousers. Just now the preference seems to be in favor of light-colored trousers—white, beige, biscuit, gray or in so-called "regatta" stripings, these being so fine as to give almost the effect of a solid color when seen at a distance. The jacket may be of the same color as the trousers but several shades darker. For instance, yellowish tan flannel trousers are worn with a chocolate-brown belted back jacket; or, in the line of contrast, pale gray trousers with a jacket of powder-blue. The shops that specialize in fashions for men display various combinations of colors and materials in these ready-to-wear flannels and tweeds, showing customers the possibilities of change in one's ensemble, when four or five odd jackets and a half-dozen pairs of flannel trousers are included in the vacation wardrobe.

Slip-on sweaters stand high on the list of popular accessories for the sports outfit. They are especially liked this year in the loose, shell-stitch weave, almost transparent, either with or without contrasting bands at neck, sleeves and lower edge. These are often sold with wide-rib sports hose to match, specially for wear without a coat, the harmony of sweater and hose being then more apparent. Solid-color sweater and hose to match, with plus fours showing an overplaid in the same color is an effect favored by many men who are particular as to the choice of golf and sports togs. A combination recently displayed in the window of a smart shop was a knicker suit of dark green flannel, a light green-and-white-striped shirt, and a plain, dark green tie. With this was shown a light gray slip-over sweater with green and gray banding and wide rib hose to match. Such an ensemble is an excellent model to follow in shades of brown and yellow or blue and beige.

TWO PRETTY DESIGNS FOR HOT WEATHER

The Sketch on the Left Shows a Fully Flared Skirt and a Simple Bodice Tucked on the Hips and Finished With a Shawl Cape. The Right-Hand Figure Wears a Frock Cut on Princess Lines; a Circular Flounce Starting From Either Side at the Waistline and Dropping to the Knees Gives a Soft, Billowy Effect. The Sleeves Are Finished With a Smaller Flounce and a Scarf of the Same Material Is Attached to the Left Shoulder.

Fashion Nuggets

Satin is growing in popularity, both for street and evening for late summer wear. The street costume may be either one-piece or ensemble. Black and a variety of purplish shades are chosen.

Cotton mesh for sports costumes composed of shirt, wrap-around skirt, shorts and a chic beret, appear a little severe but are considered correct for all outdoor sports wear.

The silhouettes for fall remain the same. The extreme styles have been treated with moderation. Skirts for dressy wear remain long, but daytime frocks specially used for morning wear are not more than three inches below the knee.

For street wear even hemlines and pleats or low-placed fullness are features for the fall silhouette. The jumper dress is included in this class.

Silk suits continue popular for town wear. An interesting ensemble is carried out in suit, hatband, bag and shoes in vivid matching color. This same idea is also developed in the "dining-out" chiffon costume.

Tennis Frocks and Summer Runabouts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE tailored summer dress is the one most women find real joy in wearing, and into this category comes the tennis dress. Smart, trim and workmanlike, it does not vary remarkably from one year to another. This season's model shows a longer skirt and deeper hip band or yoke. This is partly due to the higher waistline. The yoke fits closely and in many instances pleats are stitched down several inches. In some models pleats and the circular movement are combined to give the necessary fullness to the skirt. The bodice or blouse is simple and without sleeves for tennis wear; fairly low necks appear at the back. A decided "V" opening may be held together with a strap, or the material may be cut in a fancy design as shown in the accompanying illustration. This model is made of cloud-pink crêpe-de-chine trimmed round the neck with stitched strapping showing a piping of currant-red. With this dress goes a cardigan of angora in the same tone with a similar strapping effect.

Colored stitching on white or pastel shades is popular on the summer frock this season. Blue or red is often seen on white and pastel-blue may be stitched with a deeper tone of blue; this notion seems to call for the addition of a bead necklace. Never in recent years has there been such a vogue for bead necklaces of all types.

Beads Still Popular

From the earliest times every race has delighted in adorning itself with beads, and they are regarded as one of the most valuable articles in tracing the influence of nation upon nation back to the time of which no written records exist. Among the beads found in the shops today are those that recall the most primitive types as well as those that reflect the art of the Egyptians. A necklace of large daisies in blue and white was seen recently. Glass beads still remain the most popular.

Overdress for Chilly Days

A specialist in London for knitted clothes has designed a tricot overdress for chilly days, in light shetland wool. The skirt is open at the back but wrapped over in a most ingenious way, and fastened round the waist with a belt; it can be easily removed on the tennis court as it is made to go over a silk dress. The idea will be welcomed, as on certain days a crêpe-de-chine frock can be a chilly garment, even to play tennis in.

A short cardigan coat made of angora wool to match the gown is popular. These fit closely round the hips and may be fastened with four buttons placed close together at the bottom of the coat. Madiana, a sort of cashmere, makes a comfortable coat.

As well as thick crêpe-de-chine, there is a large variety of exotic silks or copies of these silks made of silk and cotton, or silk, cotton and wool, which are suitable for the tailored dress and are delightful to wear.

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THE HOME FORUM

Longfellow in Italy

ON DECEMBER 24, 1827, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, traveling in Europe to qualify for an appointment as Professor of Modern Languages at Bowdoin College, arrived in the "superb city" of Genoa after some eighteen months of travel in Spain and other lands. On Christmas Day he had time to look about him and note that the Strada Nuova was "the most beautiful street I ever beheld," but his stay in the maritime city was brief, for by January he was in Florence, taking up his abode in a house looking upon the fine old piazza of Santa Mario Novella.

For a young student of languages he enjoyed singular social advantages in Florence, where the American consul, mindful of kindnesses received from the elder Longfellow, repaid these to the son, introducing him into excellent society.

Thus he was presented to Count Demidoff, who had "a private company of French comedians attached to his suite"; to Countess de Survilliers, wife of Joseph Bonaparte, and the Princess Charlotte, his daughter, who, he relates, "played Yankee Doodle for me."

He has not much of interest to say about Florence, when, finding the pronunciation and voices of the people disagreeable to him, and languages were the object of his tour, he left "for the warmer sun of southern Italy with a 'vetturino' by way of Siena."

At this period he was no very sympathetic traveler, as he himself admits:—"I must confess it, I am traveling through Italy without any enthusiasm, and with just curiosity enough to keep me awake. I feel no excitement, nothing of that romantic feeling which everybody else has, or pretends to have. The fact is, I am homesick for Spain." But in Rome he began to see things in rosier colors, having found a friend, "Mr. Greene of Greenwich, Rhode Island," with whom he had traveled from Marseilles to Leghorn, and entered the same family where he was residing.

In April the friends took a trip to Naples, and now, perhaps the desire for Spain becoming less insistent, Longfellow was in a better mood for enjoyment, and is able to appreciate "this delightful land" where "you see nature . . . as it glows in painting and blooms in song." He has windows overlooking the Bay of Naples, visits Baiae and the Elysian fields, passing by Lake Acheron, the tomb of Virgil at Posilippo, which at sunset "is lovely beyond description," and makes the acquaintance of Nicander, the Swedish poet.

In June he is back in Rome and glad to be there: "You can imagine nothing equal to the ruins of Rome. The Forum and Coliseum are beyond all I had ever fancied them; and the ruined temples and the moldering aqueducts which are scattered in every direction over the immense plain which surrounds the city give you an idea of the ancient grandeur."

After a summer month spent in Ariccia "in the wedge-shaped Casa Antonini," where he read Italian poetry and rambled about the wooded environs, and a further stay in Rome, he made an uncomfortable journey to Venice, but was fully repaid on his arrival in December by finding Venice "the most wonderful city I ever beheld."

Good fortune attended his first impressions. He approached Venice, he writes, on "a bright moonlight night, and a thousand lamps glimmered in the distance along the water's edge. Above rose palaces and domes, and spires of the city, emerging from the sea. Occasionally a gondola, with its little lamp, darted, like a shooting star, along the water, and disappeared in some dark alley. The only sound that reached me was the distant chime, measuring the march of night, the dashing of an oar, or the voice of a gondolier."

Here the speech of the people pleased him: "The Italian language in the mouth of a Venetian woman is perfect music"—and he had opportunity of hearing it also on the lips of some of the great ladies, as he was well received, and went to a conversazione at Madame Benzon's, "a house where Lord Byron visited constantly."

The memory of Byron was still very fresh in Venice; everyone knew him or knew all about him, and it was Byron's former gondolier who took Longfellow along the Grand Canal from one extremity to the other, and not only sang two or three stanzas from Tasso but recited a sonnet he had composed to his Lordship, whom he described as a "piccol uomo, pallido, ma pien di spirito e di talento" (a little pale man, but full of vivacity and talent).

The stay in Venice was not a long one, but full of interest and variety. On the evening of December 22 he left for Verona on the way to Dresden, and so away out of Italy, which he was not to see again for many a year. In 1868, forty years after his first visit, he was again in Italy, though he had visited other parts of Europe in the interval.

This second visit was a very different matter from the first. It was no longer the young student going his solitary way and grateful for the companionship of some other young American with whom he might make friends. This traveler was the widely known and well-loved poet courted everywhere, fresh from the publication the previous year of his translation of the "Divina Commedia" and from being received by Queen Victoria in England, who was making his tour in the grand style with his just-married son, his three daughters, his two sisters and a brother, a large enough party in itself but rendered larger since "Mr. T. G. Appleton added his lively companionship" to the caravan.

On this tour the party stayed in Florence in "a beautiful apartment close by the Ponte Vecchio" and close to "the little church of San Stefanc, where Boccaccio read his Comment on Dante." In Rome they had rooms in "a new hotel built in the gardens of Sallust's villa, on a spur of the Quirinal"; but he found Rome "depressing," and, in its then ill-governed condition, "like King Lear staggering in the storm and crowned with weeds."

Of course he visited the churches, galleries and monuments, and doubtless enjoyed going over the old ground with his children around him; but his brother records that "Mr. Longfellow was never a good sight-seer. He was impatient of lingering in picture galleries, churches, or ruins. He saw quickly the essential points, and soon tired of any minuter examination."

He made friends, however, who meant much to him, especially that great Italian noble, the Duke of Sermoneta, the Dantean scholar, who could repeat the Divina Commedia from beginning to end; and that the Dante scholar and the Dante translator should enjoy "long conferences together" was natural. Another interesting encounter was with the Abbé Liszt who "was spending the winter in the rooms in the abandoned Convent of Sta. Francesca in the Forum," and a vivid picture is given of an evening call there in company with Mr. Healy, the artist, when "the inner door of the apartment was opened to them by Liszt himself, holding high in his hand a candle which illuminated his fine face." "The picture was so striking that Mr. Longfellow," relates his brother, "begged his companion to put it upon canvas—which he did—and the painting now hangs in the library of Craigie House."

From Rome the party traveled south to Naples, Amalfi, Paestum, Sorrento, and then on to Venice, and so away north, for the last time, into Germany and homeward bound. By September 1, 1869, they are all back in Cambridge and Longfellow (his feeling of being at home strengthened by going to pay his taxes), settles down to realize "how thankful I am to have brought my little flock back to the fold."

D. N. L.

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Penguins

Of the seven or eight common penguins, only two occur in the Antarctic. These are the emperor and Adelie penguins. The emperor penguin (Aptenodytes forsteri) is surely the most unusual of all living birds. . . . No other birds . . . choose the middle of the fiercest winter on earth for their breeding season! . . . In a small bight, just where the edge of the great Ross Barrier ice touches the cliffs of Ross Island, there is a patch of sea-ice which remains in all through the winter. Here the emperor penguin passes the cold dark months. . . . Dr. Wilson found one hundred birds here, incubating their eggs . . . by September all the eggs were hatched and there were only a few living chickens. These were perched on the parents' feet and were protected by a curious feathered fold or lappet which hangs down from the parents' breast. When the chick is hungry or inquisitive, it pokes out from under the lappet a piebald downy head, emitting its shrill and persistent pipe until the parent fills it up! . . .

The young bird moves out to the breaking floe and soon floats out to sea. His first feather plumage appears in January when he is five months old. Then the silver gray changes to blue gray with a white front. A year later a second moult occurs, and then the orange patch appears on the neck, and the head and throat turn black. His food consists of fish which he catches readily in his sharp beak. In the water these quaint birds swim like Plesiosaurs, or at any rate not like other birds, with the body submerged and the long snakelike heads projecting above the surface. The birds stand nearly four feet high, and as they waddle along erect on their feet like a man, it was a matter of common occurrence to mistake them in the polar twilight for fellow explorers!

Adelie Penguins. Of all birds the penguin is best adapted to aquatic life. It swims entirely under water by means of its wings, which have modified to form veritable flippers. To breathe it jumps out of the water in the fashion rendered familiar to voyagers by dolphins. The Adelie runs along upright and reminded me of a tiny child learning to walk, who runs quickly to his mother, knowing that a topple at the end does not matter. Then he will stop and flap his wings (one was going to say arms) and bow and turn his head around in a most human and unbirdlike way. The most striking feature, I think, is the stiff little tail which he drags on the ground as he toddles along, and which seems to help to support him. Possibly the scientific name (Pygoscelis, tail-leg) refers to this habit. The bird stands about two feet five inches in height. The coloring of pure white breast and black back reminds one of a stout little man in a swallowtail coat and a white shirt, both much too big for him.—From "Antarctic Adventure and Research," by GRIFFITH TAYLOR.

As It Was a Few Years Ago

I was stopping at the tiny village of Slapton, and was anxious to visit the old house of Canons Ashby, and having heard that there was a sort of apology for a train which traversed the grass-grown line once a week, I lay in wait for it at the then disused station of Blakesley. Within an hour or so of the allotted time the train arrived, and the engine-driver got down to ask where I should like to alight. There was no hurry. I took out my map and pointed out the spot. But he had had no dealings with maps and did not understand their bearings; so he said he would pull up in the course of a few miles to receive fresh instructions. The medley of luggage trucks and one obsolete passenger carriage crawled off, bumping its way over stones and sunken sleepers. . . . We travelled so slowly at times that I felt inclined to get out and push, but presently down got the engine-driver again, and pointed out the church of Moreton Pinkney. I referred to the map and found that would do, so jumped down, tipped the man, and thanking him for his kind offer to bring me back next week, said that I intended to walk back that day along the line. Then I climbed over a hedge, and made a bee-line for the landmark, while the prehistoric conveyance jolted on its weary way to Shakespeare-land.

Presently my progress was impeded by a remarkable wall with tall Elizabethan ornaments at every corner. Out came my sketchbook, and I set to work. But I did not know that I was observed. On the other side of the wall stood an old gentleman in the costume of the early fifties, with a high white stock up to his ears. "What are you drawing, my lad?" said he, coming forward. I trembled in my shoes, and held out the book. "Good!" said he. "Where d'ye come from?" I said I was stopping at Slapton Rectory. This, I suppose, confirmed my respectability, for he gave me a sounding slap on the back, and told me to come in and have some bread and cheese. I followed him into one of the quaintest old courtyards imaginable, not unlike one of the old moss-grown quadrangles at Haddon, and from there into old panelled rooms of black oak with coved ceilings and enormous pendants, beautifully carved mantelpieces, Jacobean tables and chairs, old portraits, armour—everything, in fact, in keeping—"nothing new!" Lunch was evidently over, but the table was groaning with good things. I was told to "tuck in," which I did forthwith. "This is Lady Dryden," said mine host, as his wife came into the room. "We're going to drive to Fawsley. It's a better old place than this—will you come with us, or stop here and do your sketching?" I preferred the latter, and was supremely happy in having so glorious an old house all to myself. Towards the evening I wandered back to the ruinous railway line, and had no difficulty in finding my way back to Slapton, with a vivid and lasting impression of a typical old English squire.—ALLAN FEA, in "Old English Houses."

Columns of Stone

Bryce Canyon has been described as a gigantic scallop in the Paunsaugunt Plateau. One hundred miles away to the southeast is Navajo Mountain. "The entire country between is a labyrinth of extremely deep canyons, flaked everywhere by castellated spires and domes," to use the words of Dr. Pack of the University of Utah, who each summer leads a party to these wonders. The canyon . . . received its name from Ebenezer Bryce, a Scotchman who entered Utah in 1850, and in 1875 built a cabin at the mouth of the canyon. . . .

"Cameo mountains" was the name given by J. W. Powell in 1875 to weird formations like that at Bryce, where erosion of highly colored rocks shows the secrets of rocks of many ages that have been uncovered to give joy to all who behold them. These processes of disintegration are still going on; at Bryce it is possible to see perpendicular cleavage in the turrets and pinnacles. "In a few thousand years they will divide; some day they will disappear," insists a geologist.

One visitor who stood in awe on the brink of the plateau and looked off at the splendid vision spread out before him spoke of seeing "gigantic tulips on stems of stone." Another enthusiast spoke of "that beautiful garden that blossoms in columns of stone."—From "Roaming the Rockies," by JOHN T. FARIS.

Vermont

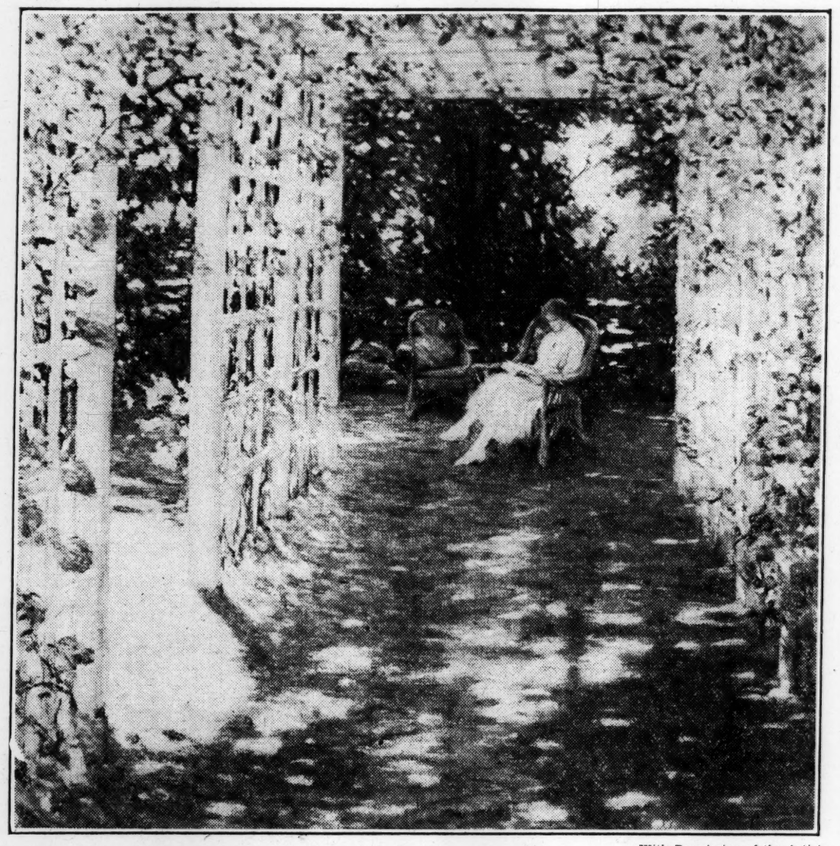
Wide and shallow, in the cowslip marshes,
Floods the freshet of the April snow;
Late drifts linger in the hemlock gorges,
Through the brakes and mosses trickling slow,
Where the mayflower,
Where the painted trillium, leaf and blow.

Foliaged deep, the cool midsummer maples
Shade the porches of the long white street;
Trailing wide Olympian elms lean over
Tiny churches where the cross-roads meet;
Fields of fireflies
Wheel all night like stars above the wheat.

Blaze the mountains in the windless Autumn,
Frost-clear, blue-nooned, apple-ripening days;
Faintly fragrant, in the farther valleys,
Smoke of many bonfires swell the haze;
Fair-bound cattle
Plod with lowing up the meadowy ways.

Roaring snows, down-sweeping from the uplands,
Bury the still valleys, drift them deep;
Low along the mountains, lake-blue shadows,
Sea-blue shadows, in the snow-drifts sleep;
High above them
Blinding crystal is the sunlit steep.

—SARAH N. CLEGHORN, in "Portraits and Protests."



With Permission of the Artist

The Arbor. From a Painting by Robert Alexander Graham

SYMMETRY, grace, and right perspective combine to make Mr. Graham's painting, "The Arbor," a resplendant effect of sunshine and shadow. The beauty of the picture is enhanced by the figure of the artist's daughter, sitting, with a book, in the cool shade of the middle distance, while the parting of the foliage at the back brings into view a glimpse of distant landscape. The absence of objects in the foreground gives room for the play of sunshine and shadow on the floor, and forms a shimmering reflection of the foliage that covers the white trellis above and at the sides. The sunshine coming in through the open arch casts its brilliance within the shadowed porch and gives added light to the vines creeping through the trellis spaces. An idea of spaciousness is suggested by the plain foreground, and the central figure in cool, white gown, gives light to the background and distance to the perspective.

The arbor is that of a country house in New Jersey, and was painted while the artist was a guest in the home. It is a pleasing reminder of summer days, dewy mornings and quiet afternoons, with seeming leisure to read one's favorite author, or some popular book. One is sure there are bird nests hidden in the deep foliage at the back, and a saucy squirrel may come slipping down the trellis post at any time, or a bumble-bee make a call. Yellow butterflies will float in and flit from leaf to leaf, only to seek the sunshine again. The house dog may come nosing in and lie at your feet for his afternoon nap; a neighbor may drop in and occupy the waiting chair, or a member of the family may come with a tray of cooling drinks. The artist, it is true, has not painted any of these things, but one knows that any arbor as attractive as the one Mr. Graham has portrayed on canvas, offers every likelihood of pleasant possibilities.

For a number of years Mr. Graham maintained a studio in New York City. He is a member of some of the leading artists' clubs. He has exhibited at the International Exhibition in Pittsburgh, at the Carnegie Institute, in the galleries or museums of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and other noted art centers. He is one of the foremost artists in Colorado, with his studio in Denver. His colorful western landscapes form a vivid contrast to the soft grays, cool greens and mellowed sunshine characteristic of paintings like this subdued and restful arbor scene.

Friend

(To Gladys—who loves the Lake)

Some memories leave us shaken, like a shore
From which the surge drops back in wild recoil
But for renewal . . . Nay, not those of you;
But like the morning calm on that brave lake
Your memory gladdens. On our yesterdays
No darker shadow than the sunny shafts
That slant through shallow pools to small bright stones;
And often to my heart's fierce beat you brought
A peace as perfect as a lovely dawn
On Michigan's white shore, a sister's love
As tender as the grace of velvet ridges
Moulded on sandy bars. Joy follow you!

EUNICE WOODMAN HEDLER.

Belæringer fra Bjergene

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

LIGE saa langt, man kan huske tilbage, har Menneskene fundet Inspiration og Styrke ved at betragte Bjergene. Gennem hele den Hellige Skrift bliver Bjerge og Højder jævnligt nævnet, baade i historisk og i figurlig Betydning, og ingen, der nogen Sinde, noget Steds, har tilbragt en Tid mellem Bjergenes Storhed og Betagelse eller blandt Højenes Skønhed og Fred, kan undgaa at forstaa Skriftens Hentydning til Bjergene.

At Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Christian Science, i høj Grad skattede de saakaldte Naturens Belæringer, findes der Bevis paa i hendes Skrifter, ved at hun mange Gange henviser til Højderne. Som en indfødt i New Hampshire skriver hun i *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (S. 185, 186): "Granitstatens Sønner og Døtre er rige paa Tegn og Symboler, Gudstjenester i Stene, Tilflugt i Bjergene og det universelle Gode".

Efter som man fæster sit Blik paa Bjergene, som hun talte om, kommer "Tegnene og Symbolerne" mangfoldigt til Syne. Hvor klar og nær synes dog Bjergets Tinde for den, der paa en Afstand af nogle engelske Mile betragter Sceneriet. Men som oftest ser den, der kryber opad Bjerget, ikke Toppen. Der er Dale at gaa igennem, smaa Høje at gaa over, Klipper og andre Hindringer at overvinde; og Natten vil maaske finde, at Vandringsmanden, efter hvad der synes, ikke er kommet Toppen nærmere, end da han begyndte. Men med Hvile og ny Forvisning, med nyt Lys og Mod begynder han paa ny, idet han er klar over, at han nærmer sig sit Maal, fordi alt dette kun ligger imellem hans Udgangspunkt og hans Endemaal. Hver lille Høj, der er besteget, forudsiger og leder til den fuldendte Bjergbestigning.

Dette er, hvad Eleven i Christian Science oplever. Idet han sætter den aandelige Fuldkommenheds Maal for sin Tanke, er han begyndt at bekæmpe hele den falske Opfattelse af Selvet og af ondt. Der kan være Tider, hvor han tror, at han ikke gør noget Fremskridt—at han endogsaa glider tilbage—naar han maaske staar Ansigt til Ansigt med Problemer, som han ikke forudsaa ved sit Udgangspunkt. Den alvorlige Elev behøver dog ikke at blive forfærdet over dette; for hvis han giver Agt paa, hvad Bjerget lærer, bliver han atter tryg. Alle Hindringer maa overvindes, førend man kan naa Toppen for sin Bestræbelse. Enhver Tilintetgørelse af et nok saa ringe Krav paa Selv, bebuder og leder frem til den fuldstændige Tilintetgørelse af et Selv, adskilt fra Gud.

Som det før blev bemærket, kan den, der paa Afstand betragter Bjerget, maaske se Toppen klart og bliver ikke modløs,—saaledes som Bestigeren maaske kan blive,—fordi han ikke ser alle disse Tildragelser, som, naar man nærmer sig Toppen, fører op og ned. Paa samme Maade kan, i Christian Science Praksis, den Elev, som ikke selv er indviklet i et særligt Problem, det være sig fysisk eller paa anden Maade, af selve denne Grund netop være til stor Hjælp for den, der synes at være indviklet i Problemet. Han kan mere klart skelne det uvæsentlige, Intetheden, af det som synes at hindre Fremgangen, og kan trostigt udpege Vejen og opmuntre den Vejfarende paa hans Opadstigen, hvor meget af et Bjerg han end kan synes at staa Ansigt til Ansigt med. Dette illustrerer den praktiserende Christian Scientists Virksomhed.

Hvor Højderne dog symboliserer Styrke—rolig, stille, urokkelig, evig Styrke! Saaledes kan vi se, at de symboliserer Guds uendelige, stærke, evige, uforanderlige Godhed. Men hvor skønne Højderne end er, hvor herlige Bjergene end kan være, er de materielle og saaledes, fra det aandelige Standpunkt, uvirkelige. Naar disse Symboler er saa vidunderlige, hvad maa da Virkeligheden være! Med forstaaende Taknemmelighed og Forventning genkalder vi os saaledes Esajas Ord: "Fra gammel Tid har man ikke hørt, har man ikke fornummet, intet Øje set, at nogen Gud uden du gjorde saadanne Ting for den, som bier efter ham".

Enhver, som kender Bjergene, kender ogsaa den Kendsgerning, at skønt de i nogle Belysninger ser tunge, uheldsvangre ud, synes de i andre Belysninger at være næsten æteriske. Taage kan synes at udslette dem, Solskin kan forandre deres Farver; en Time synes de at være nær, den næste Time langt borte. Hvis Tilsynekomsten af den tungeste af Jordens Manifestationer kan variere saa meget med de varierende Belysninger, kan det da ikke tænkes, at disse menneskelige Problemer, som synes saa haarde, kunde forandre sig—vil forandre sig—efter som vi betragter dem gennem den aandelige Forstaaelse?

Det Fremskridt, som en Christian Scientist gør, idet han klatrer opad, er forskellig fra Bjergbestigerens derved, at den førstes Opadstigen er fuldstændig mental; de Hindringer, man møder, er mentale, Højderne, man naar, er aandelige. Saaledes—efter som ens Bevidsthed bliver oplyst ved Kundskaben om Gud, ved Aandelighedens Straaleglans, ved den videnskabelige Forstaaelse af Fuldkommenheden i det sande Univers vil alle Syndens Bjerge, Fortrykthedens og Sorgens Dale, Sygdommens Rullestene og Frygtens Ørkener forsvinde fra Tanken og saaledes fra det vi oplever. Efter som vi da med Glæde gaar fremad, vil vi mere og mere nærme os den aandelige Forstaaelses Gudkronede Tinde, den Himmel, som er vort Maal.

Oplysning angaaende Christian Science Litteratur, udgivet paa dette Sprog, kan faaes ved at skrive til "Christian Science Forlag" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Sea Bird and Wave

On and on,
O white brother!
Thunder does not daunt thee!
How thou movest!
By thine impulse—
With no wing!
Fairest thing
The wide sea shows me!
On and on,
O white brother!
Art thou gone!

—PADRAIC COLUM, in "Wild Earth and Other Poems."

Lessons From Mountains

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SINCE the dawn of history men have found inspiration and strength from the contemplation of mountains. Throughout the Scriptures, mountains and hills are frequently mentioned, both historically and figuratively; and no one who has spent any time amidst the grandeur and impressiveness of the mountains anywhere, or the beauty and peace of the hills, but will comprehend the Scriptural allusions to mountains.

That Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, keenly appreciated so-called nature's lessons is evidenced in her writings by many references to the hills. A native of New Hampshire, she writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (pp. 185, 186), "The sons and daughters of the Granite State are rich in signs and symbols, sermons in stones, refuge in mountains, and good universal."

As one gazes at the mountains of which she spoke, the "signs and symbols" appear in abundance. How clear and near the summit looks to one who, some miles away, is contemplating the scene! But to the one climbing the mountain, the summit is oftentimes unseen. There are valleys to go through, small hills to pass over, rocks and other obstacles to be overcome; and night, perhaps, finds the traveler to all appearance no nearer the summit than when he started out. But with rest and reassurance, with fresh light and courage, he begins again, realizing that he is nearing his goal, because all of this lay between his starting point and his objective. Each little hill scaled foretells and leads to the complete ascent of the mountain.

Thus it is in the experience of the student of Christian Science. Setting the goal of spiritual perfection before his thought, he has started out to conquer the entire false sense of self and evil. There may be times when he believes that he is making no progress,—is even sliding back,—when, perhaps, he is facing problems he did not foresee from his starting point. The earnest student need not be dismayed at that, but, heeding the lesson of the mountain, he may be reassured. All obstacles need to be surmounted before one can reach the summit of his endeavor. Each small claim of self destroyed foretells and leads to the complete destruction of a false sense of self apart from God.

As before noted, the one who gazes at the mountain from a distance may see the summit clearly, and, because he does not see all the ups and downs incident to approaching it, is not dismayed, as may be the climber. Similarly, in the practice of Christian Science, the student who is not himself involved in a special problem, be it physical or otherwise, may for that very reason be of great assistance to the one who seems to be so involved. He may more clearly discern the unimportance, the nothingness, of that which would seem to hinder progress, and can steadily point the way and encourage the wayfarer in his upward climb, however much of a mountain he may feel he is facing. This illustrates the ministry of the Christian Science practitioner.

How the hills symbolize strength—quiet, still, immovable, eternal strength! We may see them as thus typifying the infinite, strong, eternal, unchangeable goodness of God. But however beautiful the hills, however glorious the mountains, they are material, and thus, from the spiritual standpoint, unreal. These symbols being so wonderful, what must reality be! Thus, with comprehending gratitude and expectancy we recall Isaiah's saying, "Since the beginning of the world men have not heard, nor perceived by the ear, neither hath the eye seen, O God, beside thee, what he hath prepared for him that waiteth for him"!

Everyone who is familiar with mountains is familiar also with the fact that although in some lights they look solid, ominous, in others they seem to be almost ethereal. Fog can seem to blot them out, sunshine can change their colors; they appear close one hour, far away the next. If the appearance of the most ponderous of earth's manifestations can vary so greatly with varying lights, may it not be that those human problems which seem so adamant can change—will change—as we regard them through spiritual understanding?

The progress of the Christian Scientist in his upward climb differs from that of mountain climbers in that his journey is entirely mental; the obstacles he encounters are mental, the altitudes gained are spiritual. Thus, as one's consciousness becomes illumined with knowledge of God, with the radiance of spirituality, with the scientific understanding of the perfection of the real universe, all the mountains of sin, the valleys of depression and sorrow, the boulders of sickness and deserts of fear, will disappear from thought, and so from experience. Then, as we joyously advance, nearer and nearer becomes that God-crowned summit of spiritual understanding, the heaven which is our goal.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Rainbows

The brownies in Kilcreggan
Have got a rainbow mill,
They weave their webs of colors
Across from hill to hill;
As fast as one is fading,
They gather sun and rain,
And spin another rainbow
And hang it out again.

Above the ruffled water
They reach from shore to shore,
From little green Kilcreggan,
Round Cove, Loch Long, Blairmore,
Lochgoilhead, Ardentinny,
And in the hills behind—
There must be pots of gold there
For those who seek to find!

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

Elizabethan Music

So much has been said and written about the literary activity of Shakespeare's time that the "Elizabethan poets" have become a standard subject with which every schoolboy is acquainted, and the epoch is accepted as one in which essays, poems, dramas, etc., flourished as never before. Without impugning the justice of this estimate, one may regret that it is too often allowed to overshadow the great musical advance which took place in the Elizabethan and Jacobean times. The names of Spenser, Massinger, Beaumont, Bacon, Sidney, Fletcher, Marlowe, Jonson (not to speak of the greatest of them all) are on every tongue, but those of Farrant, Weelkes, Morley, Byrd, Orlando Gibbons, Dowland. Bull, Ravenscroft, Tye, Tallis, Wilbye, Forde, and others, form a musical roll of honour that ought not to be thrown into the background by the list of literati; in fact, if the great name of Shakespeare be eliminated, the musical list may balance the poetic one. It was the era of England's greatest contrapuntal activity, the epoch of the madrigal in its best state, the age of noble religious composition; for a short time England seemed to wrest the sceptre of musical supremacy from Italy itself. But the literary list was crowned with the greatest poet of all time, while England's chief musical genius, Henry Purcell, came a couple of generations later.

In tracing the musical life of this time, however, one must carefully discriminate between the creator and the mere performer of music; the composers seem to have been held in considerable esteem, particularly as Henry VIII, Edward VI, Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth were all practical musicians and lovers of the art of music. The average performer was not prized so highly. It is a significant fact that almost all of Shakespeare's musicians are pictured either as Bohemians or vagabonds. We have already alluded to Mercutio's indignation at being classed with "minstrels." More than once does our poet sneer at his musicians and set their songs in a frame of satirical comment. . . .

But, as there was a decided difference in station between the ordinary musician and the composer, so there was also distinction made between the musician and the amateur. Every gentleman dabbled in music to some degree, and, in addition to the viol-playing described in Chapter II, it was held to be necessary for every cultured person to be able to descant, or add a part to any melody that was sung. Nor was this singing confined to the upper classes; in the old English plays we find tinkers and tailors, millers and soldiers, in short, all classes, high and low, recreating themselves with vocal music.—From "Shakespeare in Music," by LOUIS C. ELSON.

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VERY ERRATIC MOVEMENT IN STOCK MARKET

Contest for Supremacy Between Bulls and Bears— Close Is Firm

NEW YORK (AP)—The bull leadership which recently has endeavored to pilot the stock market, hove to for a brief spell of nasty weather today, but the storm of selling was not particularly violent, and by early afternoon the voyage was resumed.

On the whole, the speculative community was inclined to regard the cautious attitude of the bull forces as highly salubrious, for the market had had a substantial advance without benefit of any notable change in business, and too rapid an advance might invite large scale bear selling.

Commission houses reported some pick-up in public participation in the market, but it was scarcely sufficient to gratify the bull leadership. The fact that the upturn has been so obviously professional has inspired considerable hesitancy, although it is argued that the breaking of an impasse, such as the market had reached a few days ago, is usually a professional job.

The day's industrial news was mixed. The steel trade reviews showed no unanimity of opinion. Both Iron Age and Steel reported declines in prices. Steel's composite price sagged 14 cents to $33.18, the lowest since March 22, 1922. Iron Age placed mill operations at 36 per cent of capacity, unchanged from last week, this publication said: "The iron and steel trade, always sensitive to change, sees signs of recovery." Steel, however, said: "In its broad aspects there is nothing to warrant expectation of decided betterment, this month or next."

Further weakness cropped out in copper, although this was not unexpected, and, therefore, not an important market factor. Some custom smelters cut the price from 11½ to 11¼ cents, and buyers are said to be holding off for 11 cents. On the other hand, the weekly petroleum statistics were decidedly favorable.

Oils Are Active

Crude oil production was cut more than 50,000 barrels daily to the lowest of the year, and gasoline stocks were reduced by 1,242,000 barrels. Call money renewed at 2 per cent for the first time in 10 days.

Oils were active features of the early afternoon upturn. Standard Oil of New Jersey rose more than a point, and Mexican Seaboard and Sinclair rose moderately. General Motors also advanced a little in heavy trading. Radio and Radio Keith were also actively turned over, although showing little change.

Columbian Carbon, American Rolling Mill, Byers, Penick & Ford, Auburn and Northern Pacific showed afternoon advances of about 2 to 4 points. U. S. Steel regained an early loss of 1½ and du Pont converted an early loss into a moderate gain. Such issues as American Can, General Electric, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, American Telephone rallied after sagging 2 to 4 points.

The steady rise in the French franc finally brought the expected announcement of a shipment of gold to France, amounting to $4,000,000.

Rallying tendencies became more pronounced in the final hour. General Motors was particularly active around 45, where it was up 1⅝ on the day.

Standard Oil of New Jersey extended its gain to 2 points, and Auburn Auto showed an advance of more than 10. U. S. Steel got moderately above its previous close. Atchison, which had been off 4⅝, virtually recovered.

The close was firm. Sales approximated 2,400,000 shares.

Foreign Bonds Active

Buying of foreign bonds continued a feature of the activity in the listed bond market. Standard foreign investment issues were extensively accumulated, and moderate advances continued to be made, to amplify the excellent progress made by some yesterday.

Bond houses reported that increased interest in this section of the list was being shown by European investors.

The general tone of the market was firm, with prime rails and utilities displaying an upward trend, in moderate activity. Time money was dull and unchanged. Call money renewed at 2 per cent. A strong demand developed for such standard Government issues as British 5½s, French 7s and 7½s, German 7s, Italy 7s and Australian 7s, and they were accumulated at slightly higher prices.

Another feature was the marked strength of and increased interest in nitrate companies' bonds coincident with the enactment by the Chilean Congress of a bill providing for the consolidation of the entire Chilean nitrate business, includinf several American concerns. Lautaro Nitrate warrant 6s gained a point, and Anglo-Chilean 7s about the same during the early dealings.

Unimportant changes occurred in the price level of prime rails, and offerings were slim except in a small list. Canadian National 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Oregon Line, Missouri Pacific 5s F77, Northern Pacific 3s and Wabash 5s were active and firm.

Erie 5s, Pennsylvania gold 5s and Southern Railway 4s made moderate gains.

In the stock privilege class, American I. G. Chemical 5½s were active and higher, oil bonds were firm. Among amusement issues, Pathé warrant 7s sagged nearly two points.

Most of the activity in United States Governments centered in Liberty 4th 4¼s, the largest issue which held firm. The rest of the group was dull.

New offerings today included $12,000,000 10-year 5 per cent sinking fund gold notes of the Crane Company.

GENERAL ELECTRIC GETS LARGE ORDER

NEW YORK—General Electric Company is constructing two turbine generators that will set several records for capacity and size for installation in the Hudson Avenue Station of Brooklyn Edison Company. One will be installed in September, 1931, and the other in April, 1932.

Each turbine will be of tandem-compound construction, with double flow in the low-pressure cylinder, and will drive a single generator of 160,000 kilowatts capacity, with a maximum output of 200,000 kilovolt-amperes. The unit is the largest single shaft machine operating at 1800 revolutions per minute. Without auxiliaries or attachments the combined weight of each turbine and generator will be more than 1000 tons.

WEDNESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	1930 High	1930 Low	July 16	July 15
37⅞	21⅜	1.60	Adams Ex	200	26⅝	26⅛	26½	26¼
92	85¼	5	Adams Ex pf	20	91	90½	90½	90
32	23	2	Adams Mill	100	27	27	27	..
34¾	29¾	..	Addressog	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	32⅜
2¾	1⅞	..	Adv-Rumely	1200	11¾	8½	10⅞	..
41¼	15⅞	..	Adv-Ru pf	200	22¼	21	22¼	..
1⅜	½	..	Ahumada	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
156⅜	103¼	3*	Air Reduc	11200	118	112	117¾	114⅜
36	16	2½*	Airway El	100	18¾	18¾	18⅞	18¼
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	200	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	1¼
9½	4½	..	Alaska Jun	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	600	23½	23	23½	23¼
96¼	84⅞	5½	Alleghny pf xw	100	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
343	232	6‡	Allied Chem	2400	267	262⅜	265	267
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	400	56¾	56	56¾	56½
42¼	24	3	AL Port Cem	1200	25½	25	25	..
31½	18	2	Amerada	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	23
10⅝	4⅝	..	Am Ag Ch	100	5⅜	5¾	5⅜	5
39	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	26½	25¾	25¼	26½
97⅜	68	2‡	Am Bk Note	100	74	74	74	76¾
66	61	3	Am Bk N pf	10	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
128	118¼	7	Am Brake pf	20	121	121	121	120
213¼	83⅜	..	Am Br Bov	300	15	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	1400	126⅝	123⅞	126⅝	126½
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	200	50	49½	49½	49½
116	95	7	Am Car pf	200	100¼	100⅛	100¼	10 0
69⅞	39	..	Am Chain	300	58	56	57	58¾
51¼	36⅝	2‡	Am Chicle	800	44⅞	44	44	7‡44½
33	9¼	1.60‡	Am Com Alc	5400	15	13⅝	15	14¾
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FPw	1500	70¾	68¾	70½	70
111½	106¼	7	Am & FP 7	100	107¼	107¼	107¼	107
100¼	92½	7	Am & FP 2pf	100	94½	94½	94½	..
335⅜	197⅛	2*	Am Hawaii	300	19¼	18⅞	18⅝	26¾
7	3½	..	Am Hide	100	4	4	4	4
41⅞	31	3*	Am Ice	300	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	35
55⅜	28¾	2‡	Am Int Corp	26400	35⅜	34¾	35⅜	36
4	1⅜	..	Am La Fr	100	2	2	2	..
105	44	8	Am Loco	200	44	43¼	43¼	44
80⅛	48½	..	Am News	10	63	63	63	..
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	10	78	78	78	78
14½	9½	..	Am Mach & Met	100	11	11	11	11
119⅜	72¾	1‡	Am Pw&Lt	400	36⅜	34	36⅜	35
107	99	6	Am P & L 6	200	102⅞	102¼	102⅞	103
39⅜	23¾	1½	Am Radiat	1600	26⅜	25¾	26⅜	25¾
37	15¾	..	Am Republ	600	21	20	20¾	21
100⅞	48	2‡	Am Roll Mill	4700	59¼	54⅜	58½	55
3⅜	1⅛	..	Am Ship	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
54½	46⅞	8	Am Ship Bld	10	50	50	50	50
74½	53	4	Am Smelt	1200	64⅞	63	64⅞	64
22½	6⅝	..	Am Solvents	100	8	8	8	8
52¼	35⅛	3	Am Stl Fnd	300	39⅝	38	39⅝	38½
33¼	18	3	Am Solvent pf	100	18½	18½	18½	..
69⅞	47	5	Am Sugar	200	53¾	53¼	53¾	53½
27½	16	5	Am Tel&Cab	30	22	22	22	..
275¼	200	9	Am Tel&T	17500	220⅜	217	217¼	220¾
225⅜	6	..	Am T&T rts	13000	19½	18⅞	19	19⅜
125	125	8	Am Type	100	125	125	125	..
124⅞	78⅛	1‡	Am Wat W	1200	94	92½	94	93⅜
106½	99½	6	Am Wat W	200	104⅜	104¼	104⅜	..
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	300	10	8	9½	10⅛
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	100	26	26	26	28¾
17⅞	6½	..	Am Zinc	300	9⅜	8¼	9⅜	8½
53¼	26½	1.50	Anac Wire	300	31½	31¼	31½	31⅝
81½	44½	3.50	Anaconda	600	49¼	48	49¼	49½
51¾	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	42	42	42	43
115½	102	10	Anchor C pf	100	105	105	105	104
37¼	18	1.50	Andes Cop	100	22½	22½	22½	..
82⅞	74¼	7	Armour D pf	300	80⅛	80	80	80⅛
8½	4⅜	..	Arm Ill A	200	5⅛	5	5	5¼
4⅜	2⅜	..	Arm Ill B	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
65	55	7	Arm Ill pf	200	59⅞	59½	59½	59¾
20⅛	10	2	Art Loom	300	10	10	10	..
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	1000	36½	33½	35⅜	37⅞
95¾	85	6	Asso DG 1pf	100	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	91
100½	85	7	Asso DG 2pf	100	91	91	91	91¼
242½	194	10	Atchison	11200	224½	220⅛	224⅛	224¾
108	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	100	105¼	105¼	105¼	105
51⅜	30⅛	1‡	Atl Refin	400	38¼	37⅛	38¼	37⅞
106	62	4*	Atlas Powd	200	76	75	76	76
37	25½	1‡	Atlas Stores	400	29½	28¾	29⅜	29¼
263¼	91	4‡	Auburn Auto	11500	131¾	115½	131⅜	118¼
63	37	3	Auto Strop A	100	61¾	61¾	61¾	62
97⅜	43¼	..	Aviation	1200	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾

—B—

38	19⅞	1¾	Baldwin	200	24½	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
122⅜	98¼	7	Balt & O	200	106¾	106¼	106¾	107
110½	107	6½	Bamber pf	20	108	108	108	108
34	20½	2*	Barnsdall A	300	25¼	23¾	25⅛	24
92	67½	4	Beatrice	200	80¼	80	80¼	..
70½	49⅜	3‡	Beechnut	200	54	53	54	53
6¾	3¼	..	Belding H	100	4	4	4	4
57⅜	27⅝	2	Bendix	1600	34¾	32	34	33
56¼	31⅜	2	Best & Co	400	46	44½	45⅜	46¼
110¼	75¾	6	Beth Steel	2400	84¾	83¼	85	84⅛
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	200	126¼	125¾	126¼	124⅞
41½	31	1.50	Blaw Knox	200	35	34	35	..
69	28¼	3*	Bohn Alum	400	36½	34⅝	36½	35
5	2	..	Booth Fish	500	3¼	3	3¼	..
90⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	2500	80⅝	78⅞	80⅜	79⅛
50½	23⅞	3	Borg Warner	1900	30½	29⅛	30½	29⅛
24¾	13½	..	Briggs	7400	20¼	19¼	20⅛	20
22½	12½	..	Brockway	200	16⅛	15⅜	16¼	15¾
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bklyn Man T	3900	64⅞	64⅛	64⅛	65
178¼	115	5	Bklyn Un G	500	130	130	130	130¼
35	5⅝	..	Bruns Term	300	10¾	10½	10¾	10½
31⅞	19¼	1	Bucyrus e	500	24¾	23⅜	24¾	23½
68	62½	..	Budd Mfg pf	70	65	62½	65	62
16⅜	7⅜	1	Budd Mfg	200	9	8⅞	9	9
14⅜	8⅜	1	Budd Wheel	200	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10½
74	27½	1.60	Bullard	6400	36⅜	35	36⅝	36½
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	3500	28⅛	28	28	28⅛
110	99	7	Bush T deb	2000	102	101½	102	102
5¼	2	2	Butte & Sup	100	2	2	2	2
29⅜	13¼	..	Butterick	200	16½	15¾	16½	15½
112⅜	66⅛	..	Byers A	9200	78¾	74	78¾	76⅝

—C—

77½	62	4	Calif Pack	1400	61½	61	61⅛	62
2⅛	1	..	Callahan	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
30	17	2	Campbell	100	21½	21½	21½	19¾
89⅞	46⅝	2	Calu & Ariz	200	53	52½	52½	54⅞
33⅜	12	1½	Calu & Hecla	500	15½	15¼	15¼	15¼
75⅛	56	5	Canada Dry	1400	65½	64⅞	65½	64⅜
229⅞	184⅜	10	Can Pac	1500	189¾	187	187½	187⅝
52¼	45⅜	..	Can Pac nw	1000	47	47	47	57
34¼	20	1.60	Cannon Mills	400	22⅝	22	22⅝	22
162¾	156½	6	Case Thresh	5300	187¾	179	187¾	183½
79¼	54	3	Caterpillar	600	63	62½	63	63¼
60	9	..	Celotex	2500	15¼	13⅛	15¼	12½
20	18	..	Celenese Corp	200	18½	18	18	14½
30½	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	..
69⅞	51	7	Cent Rib pf	30	69⅞	67½	69⅞	..
69⅝	43⅛	6	Cerro de P	200	49¾	48½	48½	49¾
157⅜	94	..	Cert-Teed	200	101¼	101	101¼	101½
45⅛	20	..	Certi-Teed pf	1100	40	34½	40	43½
67⅝	20½	4.20	*Checker Cab	400	26	25½	26	26
82½	51½	3	Ches Corp	100	61¾	61	61¾	62½
21⅜	18¼	..	Ches Ohio rts	100	21¼	21¼	21½	22
241¾	171	10	Ches &Ohio	1100	188	166½	188	187¾
10	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
10⅝	4½	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
17¾	8½	..	Chi Gt West	500	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11½
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	600	37¼	26¾	36¾	36⅝
26⅜	12½	..	Chi M&SP	500	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	15⅞
46¼	20½	..	Chi M&SP pf	400	25¼	24⅛	24⅜	25½
89⅞	66	5	Chi & NW	200	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	74
37	11¼	..	Chi Pneu	100	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	18¾
95	95	..	Chi RI	100	106	106	106	105¼
210⅜	105	7	Chi RI 7%	100	107½	107½	107½	107½
32½	20	..	Chick Cot O	200	20	20	2	..
67⅜	49½	2.40	Childs	100	54½	53	54½	54¾
42	24	3	Chrysler	2500	31¼	28¾	31¼	29
13¼	5⅝	½	City Stores	6000	7⅞	6⅞	7⅞	6½
161⅝	133¼	..	Coca Cola	1100	177⅞	176	177⅜	156¾
52	48½	3	Coca Cola A	100	50½	50½	50½	50¼
64⅞	50	2½	Col Palm	300	54½	53¾	54½	53⅞
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins & A	400	21½	21	21½	21¼
77	36½	2	Colo F & I	2900	52	50	51⅝	50¾
75	60	4	Colo Spf	20	62	62	62	58
87	58⅛	2‡	Colum Gas	5700	66⅞	65¼	66⅝	65⅝
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	100	108	108	108	108
199	108	5‡	Col Carbon	3800	141¾	134	140¾	137¾
37⅜	15⅜	.87	Col Graph	4900	17⅞	17	17⅞	17¾
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	100	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	25¾
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	5700	25	24½	24⅞	24⅞
20¼	12⅜	.60	Commwlth So	5000	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛
104¾	99	..	Commwlth pf	200	101⅜	101¼	101¼	101
19¾	10⅛	..	Congoleum	400	12¾	12½	12¾	12½
27⅜	15⅜	2	Con Film	300	19⅜	19	19⅜	19⅜
21¾	10⅜	2	Con Film pf	1100	21⅜	20¼	21	21
126⅞	96⅝	4	Con Gas	16000	111⅞	109⅞	111¼	111¾
103⅞	99½	5	Con Gas pf	700	103	103	103	103
62	49	6	Con Ry C pf	100	56	55	56	56
2	78	..	Con Textile	600	1	78	1	78
22½	17⅝	1.20	Container A	100	14	14	14	13⅝
8½	3¾	..	Container B	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	200	26¼	26⅛	26¼	26⅛
7	3⅜	..	Cont Bak B	200	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
94⅞	66¼	8	Cont Bak pf	100	76½	76½	76½	78
71⅜	50¼	2½	Cont Can	1400	58⅜	57½	58⅝	57½
37⅜	16⅛	.3	Cont Dia Fib	500	19⅞	19½	19¾	19
77⅜	50	2.40	Cont Ins	400	58¼	57¾	57¾	57½
81¼	33¼	..	Cont Motors	1600	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
30½	18⅜	..	Cont Oil	8600	22⅞	21¾	22⅞	21¾
40⅞	20	1	Cont Shares	1300	25	24½	25	24⅞
111⅜	87½	3‡	Corn Prod	2300	97	96⅛	96⅞	95½
33	15½	..	Coty	700	20½	20½	20½	20½
25⅜	25½	2‡	Cream of Wh	400	30	29¾	30	30
22	10¼	..	Crosley	100	12	12	12	11½
7	2	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2½
19½	9	..	Cuba Co	200	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13⅞
2⅛	½	..	Cub Dom S	100	¾	¾	¾	..
9	5	..	Cub Am S	200	5	5	5	5
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	100	40	40	40	39¾
121⅛	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	100	118	118	118	118
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	10400	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	7¾
19¾	8⅝	..	Curtiss Wr A	3200	10⅞	10½	10¾	10⅝
50½	55	3½‡	Cutler	200	63¼	62½	63⅛	62½

—D—

43⅝	24⅝	..	Davison	100	28½	28¾	28½	28½
24½	20	1.40	Deere pf	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
181	146	9	Del & Hud	800	158	158	158	158
153	110¼	6‡	Del Lac&W	100	115¾	114½	114½	116½
80	45	3	Den RG pf	100	80	81	81	61¼
237	139	8	Diamond M	200	211¾	210¼	211¼	210¾
145¼	95¾	4*	Duponf	7200	110¾	105⅜	110½	108⅛
18½	14½	1	Duplan Silk	100	15	15	15	..
103	97	8	Duplan S pf	10	102	102	102	103

—E—

255¼	175¾	5	East Kodak	2200	211	206	211	208
37¼	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	1200	26	25	26	25½
62	38	..	Edmonton pf	100	42	40	40	40
114⅞	55⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	10000	76⅜	72	76¾	75
110¾	106¼	7	El Auto L pf	6000	108	107½	107½	108
9¾	4	..	Elec Boat	1700	4⅞	4½	4¼	4⅞
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	31100	74	70¼	74	71⅞
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	100	109	109	109	109⅞
79¼	61½	5	Elec Sto Bat	700	64⅞	64½	64½	65⅛
73⅜	23⅝	..	Emer-Br A	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	..
59⅝	44	5	End John	100	48¼	48¼	48¼	49
66	39½	2.40	Eng P S	300	51	49	49	51
107½	94⅝	5	Eng P S 5½ pf	100	97	97	98	101
104⅞	94½	5½	Eng PS 5½ pf	100	97	97	97	..
50¾	39¾	3	Equit Bldg	700	45¾	45⅛	45⅜	45¾
63¾	35⅛	..	Erie	100	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅝
48⅜	10⅝	..	Eureka Vac	200	13½	13	13½	13½
30¾	6½	..	Evans Auto L	300	9¼	8⅞	9¼	8⅝

—F—

39¾	7	..	Fairbanks pf	20	10	9½	9½	11
50½	34¼	3	Fairb Morse	800	39½	38¾	39⅞	39
111½	102	7	Fairb M pf	10	108½	108½	108½	..
27¼	10	2½	Fashion Pk	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	14⅞
80	49	7	*Fash Park pf	10	55	55	55	..
90¼	59⅝	1½	Fed Lt&Tr	30	95	95	95	..
12¼	7½	.80	Fed Motor T	200	8	8	8	..
42	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	700	36	35⅝	36	36¼
89¾	56	2.60	Fidelity Ins	300	67	67	67	65¾
98	92	6½	Filene pf	210	98	96½	96½	..
33⅛	19¾	1.60	Firestone	100	21⅞	21	21⅞	22¼
87⅞	69⅝	6	Firestone pf	400	74½	73⅛	73½	73½
61⅜	46	2½	First Nat St	2000	56½	54½	56⅛	55
5½	2⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	1000	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
21	6½	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	11000	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7¼
21¾	6½	..	Fisk 1pf cv	2000	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
56⅞	25	3	Follansbee B	700	27	25½	27	25
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	17000	88¾	85½	88⅞	87¼
50	28½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	600	34¾	34	34⅝	34⅛
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	17100	45⅞	43⅝	45	44
55⅝	37	4‡	Freeport Tx	1600	42¾	42	42¾	42½

—G—

11¾	5⅛	..	Gabriel A	100	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	..
16½	7	..	Gen Am Inv	100	9½	9½	9½	9
111⅞	78¼	4‡	Gen Am Tk	2300	86⅞	85	86⅞	85½
71⅛	38⅝	4	Gen Asphalt	500	47	46¼	47	47
38½	16¾	2	Gen Bronze	600	23	22⅝	22⅝	22⅞
34½	13½	..	Gen Cable	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅝

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	July 16	July 15
95⅜	60⅛	6	Gen Elec	80800	71⅞	69⅛	71⅜	71¼
117⅛	113⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1200	117⅛	113¾	117⅛	..
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	3300	56	55	56	56
18⅜	8	1½‡	Gen G&E A	1500	10½	10⅛	10¼	10½
59⅜	40⅛	3‡	Gen Mills	600	45½	45¼	45¼	45
96⅛	92¾	3‡	Gen Mot 5 pf	5300	93⅝	93¼	93¼	93⅜
54⅛	37½	3‡	Gen Mctors	58600	45⅛	43¼	44⅞	43⅜
131½	117½	7	Gen Mot 7%	2900	126	125¾	126	125¾
52⅞	30⅛	6a	Gen Pub Svc	900	37¼	36½	36½	37¼
41⅛	24	4	Gen O Ad A	100	25	25	25	..
21¾	8⅛	..	Gen O Ad	200	10	10	10	10⅛
51¼	30	..	Gen Theaters	2300	33⅞	33	33¾	33½
106⅞	75¼	5	Gen Ry Sig	1100	81	79¾	81	79
19⅜	11⅛	..	Gen Realty	1100	13	13	13	13
100	83	6	Gen Realty pf ww	200	86	86	86	85½
90	65¼	4‡	Gen Refrac	200	68¼	68	68¼	67⅛
106⅛	58	5‡	Gillette	14300	76½	74	76½	75¼
20⅞	10⅝	..	Gimbel Br	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13
38	15⅛	2‡§	Glidden	800	18	17¾	18	17¾
19	8¼	..	Gobel (Adolf)	800	11

WOOL PRICES HOLD WELL AT LONDON SALES

Despite Summer Let Down Market Is Steady—Merinos Are Firm

Although the midsummer let down in the wool manufacturing industry is on, both here and across the Atlantic, the steadiness of the London sales on the present lower level of prices is rather surprising, especially in view of the large stocks of wool which are being carried by the trade, both in England and in the continental markets, and despite the fact that the offering at the current series is fairly large.

Outstanding for sesilience at the London sales, merinos have shown some signs of strength in prices during the current week. While the English trade has shown little interest in the wools, there has been good competition from the Swiss and Alsatian spinners, and latterly from the French buyers as well.

Crossbreds Lack Firmness

In crossbred wools, which have been supported chiefly by the home trade, withdrawals have been more frequent and the prices paid have been hardly so strong. Sliped wools have been rather weak and have shown further recessions during the last week, going down as much as 20 per cent in some instances below the closing rates of the previous series in May. Punta Arenas crossbreds, however, have been fairly strong.

The final series of the 1929-30 season in Australia is coming to a close tomorrow in Brisbane. Here some 70,000 bales of wool have been offered at prices surprisingly close to the previous Sydney level, considering the character of the wools being offered. America has bought very little, Japan and the Continent being the chief takers.

Little wool is left in the other primary markets of the world as the season closes. South American markets are fairly well cleared of wool. New Zealand has a larger portion of her old clip in carryover into the new season than any other section, with about 100,000 bales still unsold there.

Domestic Clip Mostly Sold

In our own primary market, probably not more than 10 per cent of the 1930 clip remains unsold at the present time, and the bulk of this is second rate wool, the largest amount being in New Mexico. There is a disposition to quote lower prices for wool through the West. This disposition is understood to apply to the cooperatives' advances as well as the dealers' bids.

The mills are getting ready for the showing of the light-weight goods for the new season, and initial prices on staple fabrics may be expected to be named around the first of August. Usually, the naming of prices on these goods is the signal for belated buying of heavy-weight lines.

During the last week there has been some inquiry for wool, although the volume of business has not been heavy. There has been some demand for fine and fine-medium wools at steady rates, and for the staple wools at firm rates. A little call for medium wool is reported, more especially for quarter bloods. Prices here have been firm.

The conviction persists in the wool trade that prices are low enough to make wool good property to hold. Some demand for woolen wools is reported, with good B supers quotable at around 52 cents.

Mohair continues dull and unchanged in price.

DENDS

Merritt, Chapman & Scott Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 40 cents on the common and $1.62½ on the preferred A, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Dominion Bridge Company, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 90 cents on the common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 31.

Munsingwear, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 13.

Wil-low Cafeterias, Inc., declared the quarterly dividend of $1 on the convertible preference stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 21.

Nation-Wide Securities Company declared an initial quarterly dividend of 12 cents a share on trust certificates, Series B, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 15.

Bank of Montreal declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record July 31.

Lawrence Gas & Electric Company, part of he New England Power Associaion, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 65 cents per share payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 16.

O. R. Kinney Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15, and $2 on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Electric Storage Battery Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the common and preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 9.

Vanadium Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

Hershey Chocolate Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the common, $1.50 on the prior preferred, and $1 on the convertible preference, all payable Aug 15 to stock of record July 25.

Kendall Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the participating preferred series A, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 9.

The Royal Bank of Canada declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record July 31.

Canadian Bronze Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 62½ cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, both payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 21.

Will & Baumer Candle declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents on the common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

Bloomingdale Brothers declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 19.

Hale Brothers Stores declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

National Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

Lawrence Gas & Electric Company, a part of the NeNw England Power Association, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 65 cents, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 16.

H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20.

United States Hoffman Machinery Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 21.

Federal Water Service Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents on Class A common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 1; also regular quarterly of 10 cents on Class B common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 31. All Class B stock is owned by Tri-Utilities Corporation.

Chain Store Investment Corporation declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.62½, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 16.

Charis Corporation declared the usual extra dividend of 25 cents on the common in addition to the regular quarterly of 50 cents, both payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 21.

AMERICAN BRICK COMPANY

American Brick Company's directors took no action on the preferred dividend of 50 cents due at this time.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103¾	103¾
Am Chain deb 6s '33	101¼	101¼
Am F Pow 5s	87½	87½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	105	105
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	97	97
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	78⅜	78⅜
Am Smelting 5s '47	102¼	102
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅞	103½
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	163½	163
Am T&T '65s	105⅞	105⅞
Am Type Founders 6s '40	104½	104⅜
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	95⅛	95
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82	82
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96½	96½
B&O 4½s '33	100¼	100¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101⅜	101½
Boston & Me 5s '67	100¼	100¼
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	102	102
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	97½	97½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	103½	103½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	95¾	95¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	87¾	87¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	98⅞	98⅞
Can Pacific 5s '54	102¾	102¾
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	100⅛	100⅛
Cen Pacific 5s 60	103¾	103¾
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	54	52
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	70	70
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	56⅛	56⅛
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	88½	88½
Chi RI&P cv 4½s	100	100
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	115¾	115¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	96	95¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	91⅜	91¼
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	100⅛	100⅛
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95	95
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	104¾	104¾
Crown Will Paper 6s '51	102⅜	102⅜
Cuba R 1st 5s '52	73⅜	73⅜
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	94¾	94¾
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107	106½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	91½	91½
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	113	113
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	26½	26½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	102⅜
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	100	100
Gen Theater 6s	95½	95½
Houston Belt 5s	100½	100½
Humble Oil 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	62½	62¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	45	45
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	100¾	100¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	93½	93¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	111¾	110½
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97¼	97
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	78	78
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106⅛	106⅛
L'Autaro 6s '54	82	82
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99	99⅛
McCrory 5½s '41	98¼	98⅛
Mo Pac 5s F '77	100½	100⅜
Murray Body 6½s '34	100	100
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	97¾	97¾
N Y Ch & StL 4½s '78	96¾	96¾
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	94	94
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	106	105¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	122½	122½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	88½	88
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111⅜	111⅜
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	106¼	106¼
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	61	61
Otis Steel 6s '41	102	101½
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	100	100
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103¾	103¾
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102⅜	102¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101½	101½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	65¼	64
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	78½	78
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	100⅛	100⅛
Penn R R con 4½s '60	101½	101½
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	101	100¾
Penn R R 5s '64	104	104
Penn R R gen 5s '68	109⅝	109⅜
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109½	109⅜
Penn R R 4½s D	96⅜	96⅜
Pere Marq 5s '56	104¾	104¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	95½	95
Phil Co 5s '67	100½	100½
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	81½	81½
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	99⅞	99
Pitts C C&StL 5s A '70	104	104
Pitts W Va 1½s C	93	93
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93	93
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	25	25
Pure Oil 5½s '40	98⅛	98⅛
Read rfg 4½s '97	100	99⅞
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	97½	97⅛
Revera 6s	104⅜	104⅜
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	99¼	99⅛
St L & S F 4s A '50	90¾	90⅛
St L & S F 4½s '78	92½	92¼
St L & S F 5s B '50	102¾	102¾
St L S W Wcon 4s '32	99	99
St L S W 1st 5s '52	100	100
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	75	75
Scioto Val & N E 4s '89	91	91
Seabd A L con 6s '45	49	48
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B '35	42⅛	42⅛
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96	95⅞
Shell Union 5s '47	96	96
Shubert Theater 6s '42	50	50
Shell Un Oil ww 5s	99¼	99¼
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	88½	88½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	102	102
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104	103½
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	98⅞	98⅞
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	101¾	101¾
Smith A O 6½s '33	102⅝	102½
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105⅞	105⅞
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41 nw	104¼	104¼
So Pacific rfg 4s 55	94½	94½
So Pac 4½s '68	97½	97½
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	99¼	99¼
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	92½	92½
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	98⅛	98⅛
So y gen 4s '56	90½	90¼
So Ry 4s M & O div '38	94¾	94¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅛	103¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99⅜	99¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106¾	106¾
Tex Corp 5s '44	104	103⅞
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	102⅜	102⅜
Third Ave adj 5s '60	23½	23½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	109⅛	109⅛
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '48	86	86
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102⅞	102¾
Union Oil Cal 5s rct ww	100	99⅞
U S Rubber 7½s '30	99⅞	99⅞
Uni Steel W 6½s '51	90¾	90¾
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	105½	105½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	88½	88⅜
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	85	85
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	43	43
Va Ry 5s '62	105¾	105¾
Wabash 4½s '78	92⅞	92⅞
Wabash 5s B '76	100⅝	100⅜
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	104¼	104¼
Warner Bros 6s	100¾	100½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	105⅞	105⅞
Western Electric 5s '44	103¾	103½
Western Maryland 4s '52	84½	84¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	99½	99⅛
Western Pac	98⅜	98⅜
Western Un r e 4½s '50	99¼	99¼
Western Un 5s '51	103⅞	103⅞
Western Un sf 6½s '36	109½	109½
Western Un 5s '60	104	104
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	91⅜	91¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s ww	104	104
White Sew Mach 5s '36 xw	68	67
Youngstown 5s	102¾	102¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¼	100
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	103	103
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	76	76

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	July16	July15
3½s rg	100.30	100.30	100.30	100.30	100.30
1st 4¼s rg	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.4	..
4th 4¼s '38	102.30	102.31	102.29	102.31	102.30
US 3⅜s '47	101.28	101.27	101.27	101.27	101.27
US 4s '54	108.13	108.13	108.13	108.13	..

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	85⅜	85¼
Adriatic El 7s '52	99	99
Akershus 5s '63	93⅛	93⅛
Antwerp 6s '58	98	98
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98¼	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99	98½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	98½	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	98¾	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98¼	98¼
Australia 4½s '57	80	79
Australia 5s '55	89	88¾
Austria (Govt) 7s '43	103⅜	103¼
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	88¾	88½
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	96¾	96¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104⅜	104¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	95⅝	95¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109	109
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113½	113¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109½	109⅜
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109¾	109½
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110½	110½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	91¾	91¾
Bkjngo 7s	84	84
Bogoto (City) 8s '45	96½	96¼
Bolivia 7s '68 ct	72¼	71
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	74½	74½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	88	88
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	89½	89½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	75⅞	74
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	76¼	76
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	76¼	76¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100¾	100⅝
Bremen 7s '35	103½	103⅜
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	87	87
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	101¼	101¼
Can (Dom) 5s '31	101	101
Can (Dom) 5s '52	105	105
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	89½	89¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	89¼	89⅛
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	97¼	97¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90½	90⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	90	90
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	90½	90
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102	102
Chile (Rep) '63 ct	89¾	89½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	93½	93½
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	75	75
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	75¾	75
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	98½	98½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('94) '44	99¾	99¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	101	101
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110½	110
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101⅛	101⅛
Denmark (King) 6s '42	108	105¾
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	95⅛	95½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '04	92¼	92¼
Dresden 7s '45	100	100
Dutch E I 5½s Mar '53	101⅞	101⅞
Dutch E I 6s '47	102¼	102
Est R R Co 7s '54	105⅛	105⅛
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	91¼	91
Finland 5½s '58	85⅝	85½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100¼	100
Frankforth 6½s	93	93
Fremerican Dev 7½s '52	108	108
French Nat SS 7s '49	103⅞	103⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	118½	118⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '41	123¼	123⅛
Germ Cen A Bk 6s '38	90¼	90¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	85	84¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	106⅜	106⅜
Germ G E 7s '45	106⅝	106¼
Germ 5½s rct	89	88⅞
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	99⅞	99½
Greek 7s '64	101	101
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95	95
Mamburg 6s '46	96⅞	96⅞
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	94½	94
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	88½	88½
h Free Stae 5s '60	99⅞	99¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96¼	96
Italy (King) 7s '51	99	98¾
Italy Con 7s B	95⅛	95⅛
Jap (Com Pwr) 6½s '50	92½	92½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100	100
Jap 5½s	91¾	91½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105	104¾
Lyons (City)) 6s '34	105⅛	105
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105¼	105¼
Medellin 6½s '54	69	69
Milan (City) 6½s '52	91	91
Minas 6½s '58	72	72
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	100¼	100¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105¼	105¼
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	92¾	92¾
Norway Bank 5s '67	98⅛	97¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	99½	99⅛
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102	101⅞
Norway (King) 6s '43	105½	105½
Norway (King) 6s '44	105½	105
Norway (King) 6s '52	103⅛	102⅞
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90¼	90⅛
Orienal Dev Ltd 6s '53	97¾	97¾
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102	102
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	104½	104⅛
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	81	80
Peru 6s '60	71¼	71
Poland 6s '40	75	75
Poland 7s '47	84¼	84
Poland 8s '50	95	94¾
Prov Brs 6s	84	84
Rhine West '55	89¾	89¾
Rhine West '53 ww	90	90
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	101	101
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	103½	103½
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	73½	73½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	68¾	68
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	78½	78½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91½	91
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	104	104
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	109⅜	109⅜
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	90½	90¼
Saao Paulo (State) 6s '68	69	69
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	100¾	100¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	94¼	94
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	89½	89¼
Saxon State 7s '45	97	97
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	85½	85
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	95	95
Siemens 6½s ct '51	105	104¾
Silesia Bk 6s '47	82½	82½
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	88½	88
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	92⅞	92⅞
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107½	107½
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105¾	105⅝
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	99½	99¼
Toho El Pow 7s '55	100	99⅞
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91½	91½
Tokyo El Lt 6s '52	7¼	87
Yoko 6s	97⅛	97⅛
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100½	100⅜
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105¼	105
Unterelbe 6s '53	86	86
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	95¾	94½
Venez 7s	95½	95½
Westphalia El 6s '53	84½	84½
Wuerttemebfg 7s '46	93½	93½

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last July15	Last July14
50 Acme Steel	55½	55½	55½	55
50 Allied Motor	10½	10½	10½	10¾
1400 Art Metal Wks.	13⅜	11⅞	12½	12
34 Assoc T & T	67	66	67	67
750 As Tel Util	23	22¾	22¾	22½
350 Bastian-Bless	33¼	31¾	33¼	31¾
750 Burnham Trad.	7	5¾	7	6⅜
300 Butler Bros	8½	8½	8½	8¼
250 Cent Pb Svc A.	29⅞	29	29¾	28¾
850 Cent & SW Util.	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	22¾
350 Chi City pf	15⅞	14¾	15⅞	14¾
2000 Chicago Corp	11⅛	11	11¼	10½
800 Chi Corp pf	37½	37¼	37½	37¼
550 Chicago Inves	6	6	6	6
175 Common Edison	291¾	289½	290	291½
150 Consumers Co	4½	4½	4½	4½
1550 Cont Chgo	15½	15	15½	15¼
5800 Cord Corp	7¾	7	7⅞	7
1750 El House Ut	43⅜	42⅝	43½	43
750 Gleaner C Har	27¼	27	27	27¼
350 Grt Lakes Air	4⅜	4½	4⅝	4⅜
100 Hormell & Co	30¼	30	30¼	31
3150 Inland Util	23⅞	23	23¼	24
7000 Insull Ut Inv	58¾	58	58½	58½
800 Kellogg Switch	5	4¾	4¾	4⅞
300 Libby, McNeil	15½	14⅝	14⅝	15¼
150 Lion Oil	22¼	22	22¼	22
400 Manh Dearborn	32	30½	31½	31
350 Mer & Mfr "A"	28	27⅝	28	27½
25300 Mid Utilities	29⅝	29¼	29½	29¾
1350 Mo-Kan Pipe	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	24⅛
200 Morgan Lith	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
150 Nat Ed Pwr A	26¾	26½	26½	27½
50 Nat Sec Inv	86	86	86	86
450 No Am Car	46⅞	45	45	47
500 N A Lt & Pwr	68	67½	68	67½
100 Q R S DeVry	14	14	14	14¼
400 Sangamo Elec	32½	32	32½	32½
150 Seabd Ut Shares	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
100 St. Dredg cv pf	23	22⅜	23	23
200 Steinite Radio	1½	1½	1½	1½
200 Swift & Co	29	28¾	29	29
2450 Swift Int'l	34¾	33¾	34¾	34½
100 Unit C Am pf	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
600 U S Radio	22½	21½	21½	22
300 Utah Radio	7¾	7⅜	7¾	7¾
2100 Util & Ind	14	13½	13¾	13½
300 Ut & Ind pf	23¾	23¼	23¾	23¼
100 Vortex Mfg	24	24	24	24
100 Vortex Mfg A	27	27	27	27

Stock sales 185,100.

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

June and six months' sales of chain systems compare:

NATIONAL FAMILY STORES

	1930	1929	Inc. P.C.
6 months'	2,812,531	2,632,678	6.8
June sales	$303,470	$469,973	*35.4

*Decrease.

NEW BUILDING STILL LOW

NEW YORK—New construction of all types in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains during the period from July 1 to July 11 totaled $127,907,200, F. W. Dodge Corporation reports. For the year to July 11 new construction undertaken in this territory amounted to $2,765,920,500, compared with $3,268,662,300 in the corresponding period last year. The daily rate during the first period in July was $14,211,900 per business day, compared with a daily rate of $25,093,700 for the like period last year.

U. S. HOFFMAN INCOME

United States Hoffman Machinery Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30 net of $76,913 after interest, depreciation, amortization, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to 34 cents a share on 222,203 no-par shares, compared with $26,380 or 12 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $227,024, or $1.02 a share, in the June quarter of 1929. Net for six months ended June 30 was $103,293 after charges, equal to 46 cents a share, compared with $418,398, or $1.88 a share, in the first half of the previous year.

WM. WRIGLEY INCOME HIGHER

The William Wrigley Jr. Company reported for the second quarter ended June 30, exclusive of foreign subsidiaries, net profit of $3,010,455, equal to $1.50 a share on 1,999,974 no-par shares, compared with $2,690,091, or $1.49 a share on 1,800,000 shares, for the second quarter last year. Net profit for the first half of this year was given as $5,657,881, equal to $2.82 a share, compared with $5,211,-990, equal to $2.89 a share, in the like period last year.

PENN-DIXIE CEMENT

Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corporation for 12 months ended June 30, 1930, shows net of $304,553 after depreciation, depletion, interest and federal taxes, equivalent to $2.24 a share on 135,888 shares of 7 per cent preferred, compared with $975,813 in the preceding 12 months, equal after dividends on 7 per cent preferred to 6 cents a share on 400,000 no-par shares of common.

OKLAHOMA OIL CURTAILMENT

TULSA—Oklahoma oil operators approved the plan of the pro-ration committee to immediately reduce production of the State to 550,000 barrels daily, entailing a cut in production in all flush fields by 25 per cent. The plan will be submitted to the Corporation Commission for official order, but will be put into immediate effect before the commission passes on it.

AMERICAN-LA FRANCE HAS LOSS

The American-La France & Foamite Company for the quarter ended June 30 reported a net loss of $45,282, compared with a profit of $126,600 in the second quarter last year. For the first half this year the company reported a net loss of $111,605, compared with a profit of $79,338 in the first half of 1929.

CAMPBELL, WYANT & CANNON

Net profit of Campbell, Wyant & Cannon Foundry Company for six months ended June 30 was approximately $574,000 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., equal to $1.65 a share on the 348,000 no-par shares, compared with $1,061,828, or $3.05 a share, in the first half of 1929.

A Window in Wall Street

MEAT CONSUMPTION

Despite the fact that total meat production in the United States has failed to maintain an approximate gain in comparison with the growth of population during the last 25 years, meat consumption has kept approximate pace with the increase of population. In 1929 the per capita average was 136.8 pounds, just above that of 30 years ago. Population, meanwhile, has increased about 60 per cent, and the total of meat consumed has gained nearly the same percentage. However, despite increased efficiency in the livestock industry due to better breeding and earlier marketing, the total meat production has failed to keep pace and now is at a point only about 40 per cent above that of 1900. So far, imports of meat have been negligible, acording to Armour & Co., and consumption has been maintained at the same per capita level through the gradual reduction in exports, which have declined from approximately 10 per cent in 1900, and 14 per cent during the war, to little more than 1 per cent of total domestic production. It does not seem probable that the United States with its vast resources for livestock production will have to depend on other countries for its supplies, according to a recent study of trends in national meat consumption and population growth. Nevertheless, there is a basis for optimism regarding the future of the livestock industry, and apparently the United States will soon be able to consume, at good prices, all meat

TROLLEY RIDING DECREASING

Red ink predominated in the compilation of traffic statistics of various trolley lines, located principally in upstate New York, for the four weeks ended July 5, 1930, each operating unit in the so-called Railway and Bus Associates group of trolley properties reporting a heavy decline in the number of passengers carried as compared with the like period in 1929. The loss in numbers of passengers was greatest in Rochester, where 590,950, or 14.6 per cent, fewer passengers were carried during this four weeks' period, as compared with last year, while Troy showed the greatest percentage of loss, 21.1 per cent, represented by 163,510 fewer passengers carried. In Syracuse the decrease was 13.8 per cent. Other percentages of decrease were as follows: Albany 11 per cent, Schenectady 12.7 per cent, Binghamton 6.9 per cent, Utica 14.4 per cent, Elmira 10.4 per cent, and Oneida 19.1 per cent. Totals for this group of trolley properties showed a decline of 1,966,188 passengers carried in this period, amounting to 13.5 per cent, compared with the corresponding period last year.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Preliminary production figures for June indicate that from 2,300,000 to 2,350,000 passenger cars, trucks and taxicabs were built in this country and Canada in the first half of 1930. This total represents a decline of about 32 per cent from the 3,413,000 units produced in the like period of 1929, with June output around 39 per cent smaller than last year, says a current survey of the Standard Statistics Company of New York. The survey continues in part: "Current evidence supports the belief that July outturn will be by far the smallest for any month in 1930. August is expected to bring a relatively sharp upturn from the prevailing low level of activity, and a further gain is likely in September, but at no time during the balance of the year is monthly production likely to approach the 1930 high attained in April, when some 467,000 units were made. Several of the leading producers have closed, or will close, their plants for periods ranging from several days to more than two weeks during the current month, vacations, inventory or model changes being the most frequently assigned reasons. Stocks of new cars, which have been held at satisfactory levels during the last few months, will probably show additional moderate depletion as a result and, so far as inventories are concerned, the trade will probably enter August in a more healthy state than at any time

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

FAVORITES WIN AT KANSAS CITY

Come Through Second Round of U. S. Clay Court Tennis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY—Wray D. Brown, St. Louis district champion, opposed Frank X. Shields, recent winner of the New York State title, in a match considered the outstanding feature of the third round of the United States clay court men's singles tennis championship at the Rockhill Tennis Club, July 16. Both men appeared in good form in earlier contests, Brown playing at the top of his game to defeat William Jacobs, Baltimore, 6—0, 6—0, on July 15.

A number of other close matches were predicted in the third round. Julius Seligson, New York entrant who won his first two matches by default, met Harris M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, in one encounter, while Bruce P. Barnes, Austin, Tex., recent winner of the Missouri Valley title, played Sadakazu Onda, Tokyo, Japan, in another.

All of the favorites came through their second round matches. Byron Grant, Atlanta star, was carried to three sets by S. J. Almquist, California player. In the first set Almquist's powerful drives bothered Grant, but the tide turned in the second set when the southerner's placements became more effective, the score of the match was 0—6, 6—0, 6—1.

Boehmer Given Battle

G. H. Boehmer Jr., second ranking St. Louis player, was given a hard battle by R. J. Bosworth of Denver. In the opening set Bosworth was decidedly accurate, while Boehmer did not appear up to his usual game. He became steadier as the second set started and kept a safe lead throughout the remainder of the match, winning, 1—6, 6—2, 6—3.

George J. Jennings Jr., Chicago player, who is the United States public parks champion, arrived and eliminated Fred F. Royer, Chicago, in a spectacular second-round contest. Jennings showed an improved game over last season and is likely to surprise his opponents in the later rounds.

There was one upset in the men's doubles play. The Omaha team of P. F. Halpine and D. D. Davis eliminated Julius Seligson, New York, and A. E. Frankenstein, Chicago, in straight sets, 9—7, 6—3.

In a close three-set encounter W. M. Martin Jr. and C. L. McMillin, St. Louis, won from J. W. Hubbel and Francis Fitzpatrick, Kansas City, 0—6, 6—4, 6—3. The summary:

U. S. CLAY COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP MEN'S SINGLES—Second Round

W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated H. Meile, Omaha, 6—0, 6—0

G. J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, defeated F. F. Royer, Chicago, 6—4, 6—3.

Julius Seligson, New York, won from Paul Belding, Hot Springs, Ark., by default.

H. M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, defeated D. D. Barr, Dallas, 6—3, 6—2.

G. L. Hall, Orange, defeated S. S. Cutlip, Kansas City, 6—2, 6—1.

G. H. Boehmer Jr., St. Louis, defeated R. J. Bosworth, Denver, 1—6, 6—2, 6—3.

H. L. Bowman, New York, defeated E. H. Serrano, St. Louis, 6—3, 6—1.

William Hughes, Memphis, defeated R. B. Bryan, Signal Hill, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4.

F. X. Shields, New York, defeated W. M. Martin Jr., St. Louis, 6—0, 6—2.

W. D. Brown, St. Louis, defeated William Jacobs, Baltimore, 6—0, 6—0.

B. P. Barnes, Austin, defeated J. K. Woolfenden, Kansas City, 6—0, 6—1.

Sadakazu Onda, Tokyo, defeated A. E. Frankenstein, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.

J. E. Pare, Dayton, defeated K. F. Kamrath, Austin, 6—2, 6—2.

Byron Grant, Atlanta, defeated S. J. Almquist, Berkeley, 0—6, 6—0, 6—1.

L. J. Quick, Dallas, defeated W. R. Bascom, St. Louis, 6—0, 6—2.

Frederic Mercur, Philadelphia, defeated L. A. Barnes, Tulsa, 6—0, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

W. D. Brown, St. Louis, and H. M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, defeated S. S. Cutlip and Nelson McIninch, Kansas City, 6—2, 6—2.

J. L. Tatom and F. D. Brody, Des Moines, defeated J. K. Woolfenden and P. J. Close, Kansas City, 7—5, 6—1.

J. A. Barr and L. J. Quick, Dallas, defeated Albert Young and R. J. Bosworth, Denver, 6—3, 6—0.

P. F. Halpine and D. D. Davis, Omaha, defeated Julius Seligson, New York, and A. E. Frankenstein, Chicago, 9—7, 6—3.

G. J. Jennings Jr. and G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated William Jacobs, Baltimore, and Capt. A. J. Gore, Washington, 6—1, 6—1.

G. H. Boehmer Jr. and T. A. Eggmann, St. Louis, defeated Byron Grant, Atlanta, and R. B. Bryan, Signal Hill, 2—6, 6—0, 6—3.

F. F. Royer and L. L. Thalheimer, Chicago, defeated Edward Pearson and Howard Loseke, Kansas City, 6—0, 6—4.

W. D. Flynn, Kansas City, and K. H. Hodge St. Louis, defeated H. R. Phelps and J. J. Fitzgerald, Omaha, 6—3, 6—3.

D. D. Barr and K. F. Kamrath, Dallas, defeated B. P. Barnes and Jacob Ingraham, Tulsa, 6—3, 6—3.

S. D. Lockwood, San Francisco, and S. J. Almquist, Berkeley, defeated E. H. Serrano and G. M. Serrano, St. Louis, 6—3, 6—3.

T. M. Easton, San Diego, and Lawrence Hall, San Jose, defeated Gordon, Omaha, and P. J. Brewster, Kansas City, 6—3, 6—3.

F. X. Shields, New York, and J. E. Pare, Dayton, won by default from V. W. Westlake and J. F. Heard, Kingsville, Tex.

K. P. Kammann and F. O. Josties, St. Louis, defeated Samuel Milstein and R. J. Bosworth, Denver, 7—5, 7—5.

B. P. Barnes and J. B. Adoe Jr., Dallas, defeated E. W. Klingemann, Chicago, and William Scommer, Milwaukee, 6—4, 8—6.

W. M. Martin Jr. and C. L. McMillan, St. Louis, defeated J. W. Hubbell and Francis Fitzpatrick, Kansas City, 0—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, and J. G. Hall, Orange, defeated L. K. Scott and Carl Black, Louisville, 6—0, 6—1.

MISS WILLIAMS WINS MEDAL

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—Miss Frances Williams of Allentown, Pa., eastern women's golf champion, set the pace with a score of 80, July 15, in the qualifying round of the twelfth annual women's invitation tournament at the Shenecossett Country Club, Eastern Point. One stroke behind the medalist was Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Philadelphia, former United States champion and twice winner of the Griswold trophy, emblematic of the Shenecossett championship. Miss Edith Cuyler of Reading, Pa., defender of the Griswold Cup, which she won for the first time last year, turned in a card of 82. Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of Philadelphia, winner of the initial tournament in 1918, qualified with 94.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	55	31	.640
St. Paul	50	36	.581
Toledo	48	30	.552
Kansas City	41	42	.494
Minneapolis	42	43	.494
Indianapolis	36	48	.429
Columbus	37	51	.420
Milwaukee	34	53	.391

RESULTS TUESDAY

St. Paul 7, Milwaukee 2.
Kansas City 8, Minneapolis 7.
Columbus 15, Toledo 14 (12 innings).
Louisville 10, Indianapolis 6.

PLATT LEADS THE FIELD

HARRISON, N. Y. (AP)—J. Wood Platt of the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, shot a 73 to lead the field in the first 18 holes of the 54-hole Jess W. Sweetser Victory Cup golf tournament at the Green Meadow Club July 15. Sweetser, whose victory in the British amateur championship in 1926 the tournament commemorates, tied with Rudolph R. Rothenburg, Wolf Hollow, captain of Lafayette College team, for runnerup honors with 74.

Third Test Cricket Match Ends in Unsatisfactory Draw

England 80 Runs Behind Australia's First-Innings Score With Only Seven More Wickets in Second Innings to Fall

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEEDS—A very unsatisfactory sort of draw was the result of the third test cricket match of the 1930 series which fizzled out here July 15, with England still 80 runs behind Australia's first-innings score of 566 and only seven more wickets of the second innings to fall—a position which would seem to indicate clearly that if rain had not cut out practically the whole of Monday's play, the formidable tourists would have reaped the reward of their splendid batting Friday and gone ahead in the present year's games 2 victories to 1.

This can be said without in any way detracting from the merit of the Englishmen's stubborn batting when they had their "backs to the wall" July 15. In this period George Duckworth, a brilliant wicket keeper but unaccountably regarded as of little use as a batsman, played exceedingly well as a valuable innings of 33, and, in doing so, rose to heights thought to be beyond him. Instead, just slamming out in a way too often considered a wicket-keeper's privilege, he played an unerring straight bat and never gave a change while his partner, W. R. Hammond, was feeling his way back to form that enabled him to do wonderful deeds against Australia "down under" winter before last. Hammond went on to obtain his fifth century against Australia.

355 Runs at Lunch Time

At lunch time Duckworth like Hammond was out and 355 runs were on the scoreboard, but during the interval the sun shone quite powerfully, transforming the wicket from an easy one for the batsmen into just sort of surface C. V. Grimmett, Australian "googly" bowler, likes for his subtlest deliveries.

A. P. F. Chapman, England's captain, was bowled by Grimmett for 45, M. W. Tate went out the same way for 22; Richard Tyldesley put a ball from Grimmett into the receptive hands of P. M. Hornibrook, so the Motherland failed by 26 runs to avoid a "follow on" and in due course opened the second innings with J. B. Hoobs and Herbert Sutcliffe.

An appeal was lodged against the light and this appeared to strike the spectators (increasingly sympathetic to the Australians as prospects of England's defeat were minimized) as an unpardonable waste of time and England's first pair had the unprecedented experience of being "barracked" by England's supporters. By then the match had lost some of its charm and interest, for neither side could reasonably expect to win and climatic conditions, added to the loss of time, made the people say the "sooner it's over the better."

So the rival teams will line up with one victory apiece and share this draw when they begin the fourth game at Manchester July 25. A draw there would mean quite definitely that the immediate ownership of the mythical "ashes" would depend on the last game of the series at the Oval starting Aug. 16.

The disappointing progress and finish to the encounter has already provoked one of the keenest national sporting discussions ever and the afternoon papers are busy asking their readers if British sportsmanship is on trial. There is a strong feeling that the English batsmen at the late stage of the game should have shown themselves disposed to make the best and not the worst of the poor conditions since the weather had already deprived the visitors of the advantage they had earned by tiptop cricket, and the writer heard it said by Englishmen many times that it would have been better to have risked losing the match (which by then was an almost impossibility) than to infuse suspicion of gratuitous ungenerosity into an enormously keen but sincerely friendly rivalry between cricketers of the Motherland and Australia. This sentiment in itself is held to show the value of these games. The summary:

AUSTRALIA—First Innings

W. M. Woodfull, b Hammond	50
Archibald Jackson, c Larwood, b Tate	1
D. G. Bradman, c Duckworth, b Tate	334
A. F. Kippax, c Chapman, b Tate	77
S. J. McCabe, b Larwood	30
V. Y. Richardson, c Larwood, b Tate	1
E. L. A'Beckett, c Chapman, b Geary	29
W. A. Oldfield, c Hobbs, b Tate	2
C. V. Grimmett, c Duckworth, b Tyldesley	24
Timothy Wall, b Tyldesley	3
P. M. Hornibrook, not out	1
Extras	14
Total	566

ENGLAND—First Innings

J. B. Hobbs, c A'Beckett, b Grimmett	29
Herbert Sutcliffe, c Hornibrook, b Grimmett	32
W. R. Hammond, c Oldfield, b McCabe	113
K. S. Duleepsinhji, b Hornibrook	35
Maurace Leyland, c Kippax, b Wall	44
George Geary, run out	0
George Duckworth, c Oldfield, b A'Beckett	33
A. P. F. Chapman, b Grimmett	45
M. W. Tate, c Jackson, b Grimmett	22
Richard Tyldesley, c Hornibrook, b Grimmett	6
Harold Larwood, not out	10
Extras	22
Total	391

Second Innings

J. B. Hobbs, run out	13
Herbert Sutcliffe, not out	28
W. R. Hammond, c Oldfield, b Grimmett	35
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c Grimmett, b Hornibrook	10
Maurace Leyland, not out	1
Extras	8
Total for 3 wickets	95

BOWLING ANALYSIS

AUSTRALIA—First Innings

	O	MO	R	W
Larwood	33	3	139	1
Tate	39	9	124	5
Geary	35	10	95	1
Tyldesley	35	5	104	2
Hammond	17	3	46	1
Leyland	11	0	44	0

Geary bowled one wide.

ENGLAND—First Innings

	O	MO	R	W
Wall	40	12	70	1
A'Beckett	28	8	47	1
Grimmett	46.2	16	135	5
Hornibrook	41	7	94	1
McCabe	10	4	23	1

Hornibrook bowled three no balls.

ENGLAND—Second Innings

	O	MO	R	W
Wall	10	3	20	0
A'Beckett	11	4	19	0
Grimmett	17	3	33	1
Hornibrook	11.5	5	14	1
McCabe	2	1	1	0

FALL OF WICKETS

Australia, First Innings—One for 2, two for 194, three for 423, four for 486, five for 491, six for 508, seven for 519, eight for 544, nine for 565, ten for 566.

England, First Innings—One for 53, two for 64, three for 123, four for 206, five for 266, six for 289, seven for 319, eight for 370, nine for 375, ten for 391.

Second Innings—One for 24, two for 74, three for 94.

MISS WEISEL IS IN THIRD ROUND

Misses Cruickshank and Gladman Advance at Longwood C. C.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—All the matches finished before noon in the Longwood invitation tennis tournament for women here on July 16 were won in straight sets, advancing three Californians to the third round—Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento; Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana and Marjorie K. Gladman of Santa Monica.

Miss Weisel had Mrs. John L. Bremer of Boston for her opponent and won with ease at —1, 6—2. Midge Gladman had a fairly easy time in defeating Mary McHale, although her opponent managed to win three games in the second set. Miss Cruickshank, recent winner of the intercollegiate title at Longwood, had a hard time to hold off Anne Page of Philadelphia, winning at 6—4, 6—4.

Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham, Mass., who has had much success on eastern courts so far this summer, took Clara Louise Zinke of Cincinnati, O., into camp after allowing three games in the first set. Virginia Hilleary of Germantown, Pa., yielded five games to Mrs. Roger Griswold of Brookline, Mass., before winning at 6—2, 6—3.

Mrs. L. A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., Ethel L. Burkhardt, San Francisco, and Mrs. Gerson Hirsch of New York, the former Carolyn Swartz of California, were among the winners on the afternoon of July 15. Mrs. Hirsch had the hardest time of these players to advance, being forced to 24 games by Mrs. William M. Shedden. The scores were: 8—6, 6—4. Mrs. Harper defeated Louise McFarland, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—3, and Miss Burkhardt won from Mrs. R. I. Smithwick Jr. of Boston, the former Eleo Holton, at 6—0, 6—2. The summary:

LONGWOOD INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT—First Round

Mrs. L. A. Harper Oakland, Calif., defeated Louise McFarland, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—3.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., defeated Mrs. William Endicott, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., defeated Mrs. Paul J. Sanborn, 6—3, 6—2.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, 6—1, 6—3.

Virginia Hilleary, Germantown, Pa., defeated Rosamond Newton, Longwood, 6—0, 6—1.

Ethel L. Burkardt, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. R. I. Smithwick Jr., Boston, 6—0, 6—2.

Mrs. Gerson Hirsch, New York, defeated Mrs. William Shedden, Boston, 8—6, 6—4.

Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., defeated Mrs. E. K. Nash Jr., 6—0, 6—1.

Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, Calif., defeated Mrs. Seth T. Crawford, Boston, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. John L. Bremer, Boston, defeated Mrs. R. W. Cordingly Jr., Chestnut Hill, 6—3, 6—3.

Second Round

Virginia Hilleary, Germantown, Pa., defeated Mrs. Roger Griswold, Brookline, 6—2, 6—3.

Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, Calif., defeated Mrs. John L. Bremer, 6—1, 6—2.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Ann Page, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—4.

Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass, defeated Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, O., 6—3, 6—0.

Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Mary McHale, California, 6—0, 6—3.

GREAT BRITAIN WINS THE KOLAPORE CUP

BISLEY CAMP, Eng. (AP)—By the slim margin of seven points the team representing Great Britain took the Kolapore Cup away from Canada July 15. The event was a team feature of the National Rifle Association's meeting here.

Canada had won the cup decisively last year for the thirteenth time since the trophy was first offered for competition by the Rajah of Kolapore.

The winning team finished the three ranges with an aggregate score of 1122 out of a total possible of 1200. Canada was second, with 1115 points, and Rhodesia third with 1111. Six teams competed.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	55	37	.598
Baltimore	55	39	.585
Montreal	51	40	.560
Toronto	53	42	.558
Buffalo	43	49	.467
Jersey City	39	52	.429
Newark	38	51	.427
Reading	34	58	.370

RESULTS JULY 15

Rochester 11, Baltimore 7.
Reading 5, Montreal 2.
Newark 5, Toronto 1.
Buffalo 12, Jersey City 4.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	1	0	1.000
Missions	1	0	1.000
Oakland	1	0	1.000
San Francisco	1	0	1.000
Portland	0	1	.000
Seattle	0	1	.000
Los Angeles	0	1	.000
Sacramento	0	1	.000

RESULTS TUESDAY

Hollywood 13, Portland 7.
Oakland 5, Los Angeles 1.
Missions 8, Seattle 6.
San Francisco 6, Sacramento 0.

HITS THREE HOME RUNS

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Frank Luce, utility outfielder of the Nashville Club of the Southern Association, equaled two major league batting records July 15 as he drove out three home runs in consecutive times at bat, two of which were made in one inning. Two of the four-base hits came in the sixth inning, with the bases empty each time. In the seventh Luce hit another with one on base. He also drove out a single. Nashville won the game, 21 to 4, defeating Little Rock.

INDIANS BUY CATCHER

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—Officials of the Indianapolis Baseball Club announced July 15 that Joe Sprinz, catcher, has been sold to the Cleveland Indians. Sprinz has hit .279 so far this season.

THREE SEEDED PLAYERS LOSE

Two Rounds Played in One Afternoon in Longwood Bowl Tennis

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Tennis players representing 12 states started the ball rolling in the thirty-seventh Longwood Bowl invitation tournament on the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club here, on the afternoon of July 15, with California dominating the entry list with 10 representatives. When play stopped July 15 after two rounds of competition, only two of the Californians remained in the running to put that State into the final round again this year for the honor won in 1929 by John H. Doeg of Santa Monica, now in France with the United States Davis Cup team.

The two Californians to reach the third round are Keith E. Gledhill of Santa Barbara and Jack Tidball of Los Angeles, but the path now to the final round is too difficult to even hope for a California victory.

Barry Wood Wins

W. Barry Wood Jr., Harvard's star athlete, eliminated one of the South's players in Donald H. Cram of Nashville, Tenn., who was one of the leading players in the recent United States intercollegiate championship. Cram, a seeded player and a student at Vanderbilt University, lost to Wood in the first round at 6—3, 7—5.

Other seeded players making their exits in the opening rounds were Ellsworth Vines, of Pasadena, seeded No. 6 and Philip F. Neer of San Francisco, a former star player, seeded No. 7. Vines was put out of competition in the second round when he lost a three-set battle with Richard T. Murphy of Utica, N. Y., another Harvard student. Murphy, after winning the first set at 6—4, let up allowing Vines to win the second set at 6—1. The third and deciding set went to extra games, but Murphy finally won it at 7—5. Neer lost a three-set match to Ted Burwell of Charlotte, N. C., 5—7, 6—1, 6—1, in the first round. Burwell advanced to the third round with a victory over Henry L. Johnson Jr., intercollegiate champion of New England, 6—4, 8—6. Johnson led at 4—1 in the first set and 5—2 in the second set only to bow to the all-round game of the Southerner.

Top Seeded Players Win

Edward Feibleman of New York, top seeded player, and Eddie Jacobs of Baltimore, second seeded player, both advanced to the third round. Feibleman defeated Frank E. Dame, Boston, 6—0, 6—1, and Keith Werner of Los Angeles, 7—5, 6—2. Jacobs scored victories over two Boston players, W. K. Porter, 6—2, 6—1, and Sam Fitch, 6—4, 6—4. The summary:

LONGWOOD BOWL INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT—First Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated F. Smith, Waterbury, Conn, 6—1, 6—2.

Harold Blauer, New York, defeated Richard Lusch, Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—2.

Henry Culley, Santa Barbara, won from Henry R. Guild, Boston, by default.

David Jones, New York, defeated Joseph Russell, Boston, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Ted E. Burwell, Charlotte, N. C., defeated Phil P. Neer, San Francisco, 5—7, 6—1, 6—1.

Henry L. Johnson Jr., Boston, defeated Maurice J. Bayon, New Orleans, 6—0, 6—4.

Horace Taylor, Boston, defeated G. McCabe, Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—4.

Henry Holden, Austin, Tex., defeated N. W. Niles Jr., Boston, 8—10, 6—3, 6—2.

Eddie Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated W. K. Porter, Boston, 6—2, 6—1.

Sam Fitch, Boston, defeated Edward E. Lavalee, Worcester, 6—2, 7—5.

Worth Oswald, Spokane, defeated David S. Niles, Boston, 6—3, 6—3.

Malcolm T. Hill Jr., Cambridge, defeated T. B. Wigglesworth, Boston, 6—1, 6—0.

W. Barry Wood Jr., Milton, Mass., defeated Donald H. Cram, Nashville, 6—3, 7—5.

H. S. Moore, New York, defeated W. L. O'Loughlin, Pittsburgh, 6—3, 9—11, 6—3.

Kendall Cram, Nashville, defeated C. Alphonse Smith, 1—6, 6—5, default.

Leighton Brewer, Boston, defeated Gerald Bartosh, Los Angeles, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

Edward Feibleman, New York, defeated Frank E. Dame, Boston, 6—0, 6—1.

Keith Werner, Los Angeles, defeated Clifford Robbins, Los Angeles, 6—4, 8—7.

J. Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated H. B. Shaw, Boston, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.

Robert W. Ryan, Fort Worth, defeated Alfred T. Turner, Boston, 5—7, 6—2, 6—3.

Ellsworth Vines, Pasadena, defeated F. B. Broughton, Boston, 6—0, 6—1.

Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., defeated F. B. Broughton, Boston, 6—0, 6—1.

Perry Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated T. E. Jansen, Boston, 6—0, 6—1.

W. E. Arensberg, Pittsburgh, defeated Walter Levitan, Boston, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Arthur Noble, Boston, 6—4, 6—4.

Edward G. Tarangioli, New York, defeated Poincelle Johnston, New Orleans, 6—1, 6—1.

Josiah Wheelwright, Boston, defeated W. W. Taff Jr., Boston, 6—1, 6—3.

Donald Morrison, Janesville, R. I., defeated Nelson D. Hooe, Boston, 6—4, 6—3.

Karl S. Pfaffman, Boston, defeated John F. Fay, Boston, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

G. Holmes Perkins, Boston, defeated Maynard Weisberg, Boston, 6—0, 6—0.

Henry Hewitson, Boston, defeated A. G. Norris, Boston, 6—1, 6—3.

SECOND ROUND

David Jones, New York, defeated Henry Culley, Santa Barbara, 6—3, 6—3.

Ted E. Burwell, Charlotte, N. C., defeated Henry L. Johnson Jr., Boston, 6—4, 8—6.

Eddie Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated Sam Fitch, Boston, 6—4, 6—4.

Malcolm T. Hill Jr., Cambridge, defeated Worth Oswald, Spokane, 6—1, 6—4.

W. Barry Wood Jr., Milton, defeated H. S. Moore, New York, 6—0, 6—2.

Edward Feibleman, New York, defeated Keith Werner, Los Angeles, 7—5, 6—2.

Jack Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated Robert W. Ryan, Fort Worth, Tex., 6—3, 6—4.

Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., defeated Ellsworth Vines, Pasadena, Calif., 6—4, 1—6, 7—5.

Perry Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated W. E. Arensberg, Pittsburgh, 6—1, 6—1.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Edward G. Tarangioli, New York, 6—4, 6—4.

Donald Morrison, Janesville, R. I., defeated Josiah Wheelwright, Boston, 4—6, 6—0, 6—3.

Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, defeated Karl S. Pfaffman, Boston, 6—0, 6—1.

G. Holmes Perkins, Boston, defeated Henry Hewitson, Boston, 6—3, 6—3.

BRYDSON WINS PLAYOFF

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—Gordon Brydson, well-known professional hockey player, won the eighth annual Ontario open golf championship July 15, defeating Lee Robson and C. Ross Somerville in an 18-hole playoff of a tie. Brydson scored a 74 in the playoff against 75 for Robson and 77 for Somerville.

CARDINALS BUY OUTFIELDER

DANVILLE, Ill. (AP)—Count Puccinelli, hard-hitting Danville Three-Eye League outfielder, was sold July 15 to the St. Louis Cardinals. He will report to the club in New York immediately. His present batting average is .383. Puccinelli's home is in San Francisco.

ARGENTINA DEFEATS FRANCE

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Argentina defeated France, 1 to 0, in the only match in the world's soccer football championship tournament, July 15. Monti's free kick after 36 minutes of play in the second half accounted for the only score.

ESS KAY TEAM WITHDRAWS

NEW YORK (AP)—Five teams instead of six will compete in the national junior polo championship at the Rumson Country Club, near Red Bank, N. J., the opening of which was postponed from July 12 to 19. The Ess Kay team of Buffalo will not participate.

BROOKLYN AND CUBS BOTH WIN

Clark Pitches Nearly Perfect Game—Cincinnati and St. Louis Triumph

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	48	30	.615
Chicago	47	35	.573
New York	43	37	.538
St. Louis	41	37	.526
Boston	38	41	.481
Pittsburgh	37	43	.463
Cincinnati	35	44	.443
Philadelphia	27	49	.355

RESULTS JULY 15

Chicago 5, Boston 3.
Brooklyn 5, Pittsburgh 0.
Cincinnati 14, New York 8.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 6.

Brooklyn kept its lead over the Chicago Cubs in the National League standing, July 15, by defeating the Pittsburgh Pirates, 5 to 0. The feature of the contest was the nearly perfect pitching of Watson Clark, who held the Pirates to one hit, no runs, and gave only one base on balls. Clark's feat was more spectacular when it is considered that he took his turn three days ago and won against the New York Giants.

Not a single Pirate reached second base. Glenn Wright, Brooklyn shortstop and former Pittsburgh player, again figured prominently at bat with three hits in four times at bat consisting of a single, double and home run. It was his second home run in as many days.

The Cubs had little difficulty defeating the Boston Braves in the fourth and final game of the series, and by winning, 5 to 3, managed to divide the series. Bob Osborne's good pitching in the pinches, along with timely support, held the Braves in check after the first inning.

A hard-hit home run into the center-field bleachers in the sixth inning by Gabby Hartnett with Charlie Grimm on base and the Cubs leading by a score of 3 to 2 made certain of victory and forced Frankhouse from the pitcher's box. The Braves lacked the aggressiveness of the Cubs to make a real battle of the game.

Cincinnati returned to the victory column with vigor against the Giants, and captured the batting contest by a score of 14 to 8. The Reds collected 15 hits from four Giant pitchers, and the losers totaled 12 hits from the delivery of two Cincinnati pitchers. In all, the 15 Cincinnati hits totaled 25 bases, while the 12 Giant hits went for 20 bases.

When it appeared that the Giants might overhaul the lead that the Reds had established, a former New York pitcher, Larry Benton, was sent to the box and he ended the rally completely. There were four doubles, a triple and four home runs made during the game; Cuccinello and Walker completing the circuit for Cincinnati and Roettger and Hogan doing as much for the Giants.

Burleigh Grimes pitched for St. Louis in its 7-to-6 victory against Philadelphia and was batted rather freely but his team mates came to the rescue with a four-run rally in the seventh that gave him sufficient lead to win. The seventh inning rally that brought the Cardinals from behind a score of 5 to 3 to lead, 7 to 5, was mainly due to the bats of Chick Hafey and Jim Bottomley. There were eight two-base hits in the game. The scores:

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	x	5	8	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Batteries—Clark and Lopez; Brame and Hemsley. Umpires—Clarke, Moran and Reardon. Time—1h. 30m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	5	9	1
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	9	2	

Batteries—Osborne and Hartnett; Frankhouse, Cunningham, Cantwell and Cronin, Gowdy. Losing pitcher—Frankhouse. Umpires—Pfirman, Quigley and Scott. Time—1h. 35m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	3	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	—14	15	1	
New York	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	—8	12	2	

Batteries—Kolp, Benton and Sukeforth; Hubbell, Heving, Fitzsimmons, Pruett and Hogan. Winning pitcher—Kolp. Losing pitcher—Hubbell. Umpires—McGrew, Rigler and Jorda. Time—2h. 5m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	—7	12	2	
Philadelphia	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	—6	10	2

Batteries—Grimes and Mancuso; Hanson, Collard, Elliott and Rensa, Davis. Losing pitcher — Hansen. Umpires — Magerkurth, Klem and Starke. Time—2h. 11m.

UNITED STATES WIN AND DRAW AT CHESS

HAMBURG, Ger. (AP)—After defeating Finland 3 to 0, in an early match, the United States chess team played a 2-to-2 tie with Poland at the international team tournament here July 15. All the games were drawn.

Frank J. Marshall, U. S. chess champion, I. Kashdan, and H. Steiner, all of New York, and J. Anderson of St. Louis, were paired with Tartakower, Rubinstein, Prezepiorka and Frydman, respectively.

The other matches decided in the fourth round resulted as follows: Sweden 3½, Iceland ½; Rumania 2½; Finland 1½; Norway 2½, Spain 1½.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	62	30	.674
New Orleans	50	39	.562
Birmingham	48	42	.533
Atlanta	48	44	.522
Little Rock	48	48	.500
Chattanooga	43	49	.467
Nashville	40	53	.430
Mobile	28	62	.311

RESULTS TUESDAY

Memphis 3, Chattanooga 1.
Nashville 21, Little Rock 4.
New Orleans 11, Mobile 3.
Atlanta 2, Birmingham 0.

MISS HUNTER BREAKS RECORD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass. — Miss Dorothy Hunter of the Albemarle Golf Club made a new record for the Tedesco Country Club course, July 15, when she did it in 84, one stroke better than the previous record made by Mrs. E. H. Baker, Oakley Country Club, about two years ago. Miss Hunter was paired with Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex Country Club, in the women's invitation four-ball event, and they turned in a qualifying score of 79 to lead the field.

GOSSOON TO REPRESENT I. Y. A.

PUT-IN-BAY, O. (AP)—The sloop Gossoon, owned by Thomas P. Archer of Detroit, July 15 won the right to represent the Interlake Yachting Association in competition for the Richardson Cup at the Chicago regatta when it completed the 10-mile course here in 1h. 55m. 5s. The Gossoon is the present cup holder. The Lightning, another Detroit yacht, was second in 1h. 57m. 41s., while the Lasalle, owned by William Fisher of Detroit, was third in 2h. 1m. 33s.

Carnegie Foundation Finds Big Improvement in Colleges

Latest Report Shows That Athletic Sports Are in Much Better Shape Than Formerly and Greater Improvements Are in Progress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Great improvement in the conditions which were developed by the tremendous growth of college athletic sports during the past decade have been noticed and still greater improvements are now in progress, according to the latest report of the Carnegie Foundation, supplemented by a statement by Dr. Howard J. Savage to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Harvard University, even before the publication of the previous report, had begun to take steps through the initiative of Director of Athletics William J. Bingham, in consultation with the officials of the Carnegie Foundation, that have remedied many of the conditions criticized in report No. 23. Other colleges adversely criticized in that report had also

MECHANIZATION FOUND TO MEAN FEWER WORKERS

New Industries Fail to Offset Number Displaced, Report Indicates

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Mechanization of industry, which has solved numerous production difficulties, is building up a new series of problems in connection with employment, according to a review issued by Dominick & Dominick, members of the New York Stock Exchange, on July 5.

Contrasting conditions during the last decade, when labor-saving machinery was rapidly being introduced into industry, with those of the two previous decades, the review said that the increase of 59 per cent in production of manufactured goods in the United States during 1899-1909 and the 35 per cent increase in the succeeding 10-year period were due chiefly to increases of 40 per cent and 39 per cent, respectively. In the number of workers employed in the latter period, a total of 2,481,000 wage earners contributed to the growing industrial production and shared in its profits in the form of wages, it added.

"In the decade from 1919 to 1929, however, a period when American industry was achieving new peaks of production," it continued, "an entirely new set of conditions came into being. While production increased by 42 per cent, the number of workers employed actually decreased by 7 per cent. The introduction of new and improved machinery enabled our factories to increase their output nearly one-half with the aid of approximately 585,000 fewer workers.

"That this should be the case is readily understandable in view of the unprecedented increase in productivity of the average worker brought about during the last 10 years by labor-saving devices. In the 20-year period between 1899 and 1919, the producing power of the average wage earner, according to the figures compiled by the Federal Reserve Board and United States Census of Manufacturers, increased 11 per cent, while in the 10-year period between 1919 and 1929, it increased 53 per cent."

Although it is difficult to compute the approximate number of workers diplayed by machines and to estimate the number of new jobs produced through the introduction of machines and the rise of the "newer" industries, such as gasoline stations, automobile repair shops, motion picture theaters, airplane manufacturing, the review held that "there seems to be adequate reason to believe that more men are being displaced by the use of labor-saving machines than are being currently re-employed."

CONDITIONS IMPROVE FOR RATIFICATION OF NAVAL TREATY

(Continued from Page 1)

plan agreed upon by the treaty leaders when the debate opened.

The final vote will be preceded, it is now clear, by a number of tests on reservations that the opposition is formulating. The controversy on the Norris resolution, emanating from pro-treaty sources but opposed to the President's stand in refusing the Senate access to confidential documents relating to the negotiation of the treaty, has been amicably compromised.

Mr. Norris has agreed to withdraw the preamble to his reservation and the Administration is willing to accept the rest, asserting that no understanding or agreement other than those contained in the treaty was entered into at the London conference.

The most serious reservation so far made known by the opposition relates to the highly controversial issue of the freedom of the seas. Mr. Borah has long advocated an understanding on this issue and urged the President that it be considered at the London conference.

It was agreed, however, between the President and Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, at the time of his visit in Washington in 1929 that because of the "political" features of the question it would not be raised at the London conference. Mr. Borah was so informed before the American delegation departed for London.

The Senate at the time of its passage in February, 1929, of the 15 cruiser bill adopted an amendment, by a very large vote, calling on the President to take steps to the convening of an international conference to consider the question of the freedom of the seas and the formulating of a maritime code. This fact the treaty opposition now proposes to play upon in the hope of embarrassing such pro-treaty senators as Mr. Borah.

The proposed reservation has not as yet been definitely formulated by its author, Kenneth McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee. In its tentative form it asserts that "as a condition of ratification, it is understood and agreed that hereafter the high contracting parties will in both times of peace and of war respect the absolute freedom of the seas outside their territorial waters and it is further understood and agreed that each and all of the said high contracting parties guarantee among themselves and to others the natural rights of all neutral nations and their nationals to ship their goods, wares, and merchandise on the high seas in times of both peace and war to and from all nations, belligerent or neutral, without interference or molestation."

Attempt to Amend Treaty

Neither Mr. Borah nor any of the other treaty leaders have examined the McKellar proposal, but from reports of its proposed contents they assert that there is a great deal of difference between the amendment to the 15-cruiser act and the project now brought forward. Mr. Borah points out that the former counseled the calling of a conference, and the McKellar reservation attempts to amend a treaty already agreed upon and dealing with entirely different matters.

Mr. McKellar also let it be known that he would propose a reservation demanding as a condition of American ratification of the London pact the dismantling of what he characterizes as "British naval bases in the Western Hemisphere." Mr. McKellar insists that these so-called "bases" are potential danger points to the security of the United States; although even Navy General Board critics of the treaty admitted that none of these stations are modern, that the largest and best could not handle a 10,000-ton cruiser, and that in time of war they would be useless because of being easily reachable by American aircraft.

Mr. Reed's speech, listened to through its two and a half hours' duration by one of the largest attendances of senators present at a treaty address so far, in addition to very thoroughly riddling the opposition cry of "sacrificing" American naval and security interests to Japan and Great Britain, was notable for its presentation by him of a confidential document that Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, chief spokesman of the opposition, had much ado over because it had not been made public.

Nothing Secret in Document

Mr. Johnson has repeatedly deplored his inability to obtain what he declared was the original proposal of the American delegation at the London conference.

Mr. Reed, who throughout has favored making the confidential papers available to the Senate, introduced the controversial document in the course of his remarks. It was marked "secret," and titled, "Tentative plan of the American delegation, five February, 1930," and covered five pages of foolscap.

When examined it was found to contain practically nothing that had not already been many times published by the newspapers, both before, during and after the London conference.

The document shows that the original cruiser proposal was substantially as provided finally in the treaty, calling for 18 8-inch-gun vessels for the United States, 15 for Great Britain, and 12 for Japan, but America's total cruiser tonnage was 3500 greater than the 323,500 tons which the treaty provides and Japan's was approximately 10,000 tons smaller than the treaty provides, while Great Britain's was exactly the 339,000 tons fixed in the final agreement.

Terms in Original Proposal

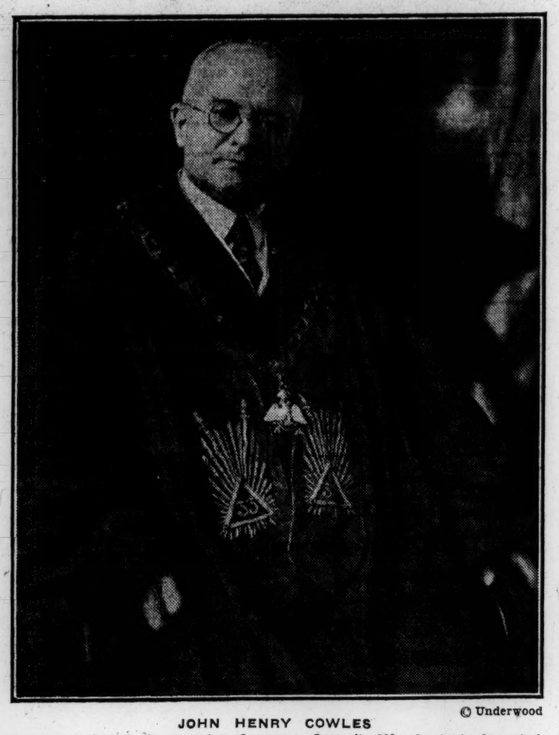
But even these changes had long since been figured out by comparison with Henry L. Stimson's original public statement of the American proposal, on Feb. 27, with the terms of the treaty itself. The adjustments were made in the negotiations resulting in the American-Japanese-British compromise.

This original proposal fixed destroyer tonnages at 200,000 each for the United States and Great Britain and 120,000 for Japan, whereas the treaty provides 150,000 each for the United States and Great Britain and 105,000 for Japan. The American proposal also put the submarine tonnages at 60,000 each for the United States and Great Britain, and 40,000 for Japan, whereas the treaty provides for submarine parity among all three at 52,700 tons. The battleship arrangement is substantially as in the treaty, save for the paragraph calling for a new American dreadnought.

The battleship clause specifically stipulated that "'modernizing' existing ships includes increase in gun elevation," being calculated to meet an objection from the British Government to some battleship modernization already undertaken by the United States Navy on the Idaho, Mississippi and New Mexico.

The American proposal would have prohibited replacement of cruisers under 20 years old, which was modified in the treaty to permit the replacement of some cruisers when they become 16 years old.

Promoter of Brotherhood



© Underwood

JOHN HENRY COWLES
Sovereign Grand Commander Supreme Council 33°, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction of the United States.

News of FREEMASONRY

PROMINENT Scottish Rite Masons gathered at Balboa, Canal Zone, to meet John H. Cowles, Grand Commander of the Supreme Council 33°, Southern Jurisdiction, when he was making his tour of Latin American countries. In compliance with a request by Rodrigo Ycaza, Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of Ecuador, a special meeting was called to confer the 33d degree on Colon Eloy Alfaro. Of course the Grand Commander presided and among those witnessing the ceremony were Carlos Endara, 33°, Lieutenant Commander of the Supreme Council of Panama, Gerald D. Bliss 33°, of Cristobal, representing the Northern Jurisdiction and William M. James, 33°, deputy of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction. Others receiving the degree were Oliver and Gilbert Bullock, members of the Canal Zone bodies of the Rite.

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Under the alluring title "Journeyings," Bro. Cowles is relating in his own intimate and very readable style the story of his trip. Two installments have already appeared in the New Age, official organ of the Southern Jurisdiction, and more are to follow. His experiences make particularly timely the tale presented below by a former dweller in that clime.

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In one of those progressive little republics in Central America occurred an incident which brought out clearer than ever the value of Masonry. By chance among the many men working in an area extending back some 70 miles from the coast, 60 were Masons, yet this fact was not commonly known to them.

The area included plantations, jungles, small settlements and a few stretches of pine woodland. It was a lonesome sort of a place, for months would pass when rain fell day after day, and other months when the sun made traveling unbearable. Under these monotonous conditions these men did not know one another any too well and were not over tolerant of each other's likes and dislikes.

And so one morning when word went quietly out that a Masonic dinner was to be held aboard a ship due in port within 10 days the news did not fall upon unwilling ears. From plantations, settlements and even from across the bay came the answer, "I shall be present." Meanwhile, down at the port a group of five wirelessed the captain of the ship, and since he was duly and truly prepared his answer came over the air, "How many?" and to the reply "Sixty or more" his second answer read, "Bring all you can find."

A few more days, then one soft, still tropical night when the moon shone as only a moon can shine in that land of palm trees and long, white beaches, 70 masons walked two by two down a wide pier jutting far out over the waters of the bay and climbed aboard ship. At the head of the gang plank waited the captain, first officer, chief engineer and chief steward, all members of the craft. The little port seemed quite suddenly far away as the realization came home that, "All present are Masons."

If one has never traveled far, just how strong that feeling may be can hardly be appreciated; for it comes only to those who sometimes seek that satisfaction engendered through the brotherhood of men.

Eight bells—dinner was ready below. Ready in the dining saloon decorated with the flags of the six Central American republics, the flag of Great Britain, and the Stars and Stripes of the United States. Above the table directly opposite the stairway hung the square and compasses inclosing the letter G. Once more came the thought, "All present are Masons."

And all present were—even they who could speak not more than a dozen words of English: Natives of the little republic, present to offer their friendship through certain signs and tokens.

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Three hours it lasted, three hours while men who had previously feared to get upon their feet and talk discovered that at last, down in Central America, they had one desire in common—the formation of a Masonic club for those present, and for others who might care to join.

And the club was formed, the first of its kind in the lowlands of that small republic. Seventy-eight men made up its original membership. Banded together to eradicate intolerance so common among men working miles and miles from home—intolerance fostered by the tiresome repetition of the same faces to see, the same things to do, and the same thoughts to think.

And the club? The club was a success, and through it were made lasting friendships; friendships among those men who, that night, represented England, Scotland, Wales, Australia, Canada, United States and Latin-America.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given All time in eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific" which are given in respective times All time p. m unless otherwise stated.

FOR SUNDAY, JULY 20

Vocal and Instrumental

Major Bowes Capitol Theater Family (WEAF Chain). 7:35.

National High School Orchestra and Band (Grigsby-Grunow-CBS—T). Third concert direct from natural amphitheater at the national camp, Interlochen, Mich.

Mme. Ada D'Orsay, soprano; male quartet; orchestra (Endicott Johnson — WOR, WLW, WMAQ, WNBF). A Judson program. 9.

Strauss Program (Atwater Kent—WEAF—T) Piece de resistance, "Blue Danube Waltz." Brahms, after hearing, wrote, "Alas! not by Brahms," on Mme. Strauss' fan. Elliott Shaw, baritone; Josef Pasternack conducting. 9:15.

Sunday Concert" (NBC Pacific). Afternoon classical hour. Barbara Blanchard, soprano, and orchestra. 3.

"Concert Jewels" (NBC Pacific). Evening classical hour. Irving Kennedy, tenor, and orchestra. 10.

Vocal Ensembles

"Ballad Hour" (CBS—T). Soloists and dance orchestra. 2:30.

"Cathedral Hour" (CBS—T). Perhaps finest religious music on the air. 4.

"Sterling Singers" (WJZ Chain) Male quartet, pianist and violinist. 4.

Rountowners, male quartet (CBS—T) Fifteen minutes. 7:30.

Mixed Quartet (Enna Jettick—WEAF Chain) 8. NBC Pacific. 8.

Women's octet; tenor soloist; orchestra (WEAF—T) "In the Time of Roses." 9:45

Characteristic Music

Don Carlos and his Marimba Band (WJZ Chain) Popular. 4:30.

"Echoes of the Orient" (WEAF Chain) 5.

"The Gauchos" (CBS—T) South American music. 5.

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T) Hill billy music. 5:30.

"El Tango Romantico" (WJZ Chain) Latin dances. 7:05.

"Hacienda Melodies" (WJZ—T) Mandolin ensemble. 8:15.

"Around the Samovar" (CBS—T) Balalaika orchestra and soloists. 10:30.

Rhythmic Music

Fred Waldner, tenor; Ollomatics Orchestra (Williams—WJZ Chain) 7:30.

Vocal soloists; male quartet; Ohman and Arden, piano duo; Choral Orchestra (Standard Brands—WEAF Chain) 8:30.

Jean Goldkette's Champions (Studebaker—WEAF—T) 10:15.

Barbara Blanchard, soprano; male quartet; Blue and White Band (Borden—NBC Pacific) Feature, medley from "The Mikado." 9.

Orchestral

Roxy Symphony Concert (WJZ Chain) Classical hour. 2.

Paul Tremaine and his orchestra, Asbury Park, N. J. (CBS—T) 3

Columbia String Symphony (CBS—T) The delicate classical air. 7.

Band Music

Mayhew Lake and his Band (CBS—T) Male quartet, trombone quartet, piano soloist and xylophonist. 10.

Goldman Band (WJZ—T) "Rock of Ages" by Del Staigers, trumpeter 8:30.

Recitals

Ann Leaf, organist (CBS—T) 2.

Joe White, "Silver Masked Tenor" (WEAF Chain) 5:15.

Muriel Wilson, soprano; Joe Kahn, pianist; string trio (WEAF Chain) 5:30.

"Songs at Eventide" (WJZ Chain) Genia Fonariova, soprano; Lew White, organist. 6.

Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ" (CBS—T) 8.

"Coral Islanders" (CBS—T). Poetic readings and Hawaiian music. 12.

"Nocturne" (CBS—T). Ann Leaf at the organ. 12:30 a. m.

"England" (NBC Pacific). "World Wanderings." Continuity and organ. 7:15.

Gunnar Johansen, Danish pianist (NBC—KGO, KTAR). Schubert and Liszt. 8:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Harbor Lights" (WJZ Chain). Sea stories. 6:30.

"Mystery House" (WEAF Chain). Melodrama. 7.

"Liberty Bell Filling Station" (Pennzoil—CBS). "Chic" Sale. 8:45.

Julius Caesar" (WJZ Chain). "An Hour with Shakespeare." 9:45.

"Sunday at Seth Parker's" (WEAF—T). 10:45.

Talks

"The United States of Europe" (CBS—T). Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovakian Minister to the Court of St. James's, from London. 12:30.

"Conclave of Nations" (CBS—T). Washington diplomatic corps. 3:30.

Dr. Julius Klein (CBS—T). 7:45.

"Our Government" (WEAF Chain). David Lawrence, editor of the United States Daily. 9.

"The Readers' Guide (NBC Pacific). Joseph Henry Jackson. 9:30.

FOR MONDAY, JULY 21

Vocal and Instrumental

Celia Branz, contralto; Roxy and his Gang (WJZ Chain). Protégé of that grand old lady of music, Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink. 7:50.

"Footlight Echoes" (WOR). Operetta hour. 8.

Male quartet; Gypsies Orchestra (A. & P. —WEAF Chain). Popular classical, ballad, operetta, talkie and grand opera review. 8:30.

Ovaltine Plane of Dreams (Wander—WEAF Chain). Chabrier, Nevin, Herbert, popular ballads, Negro spiritual, Youmans musical comedy music. 10.

"Sign of the Shell" (Shell—WEAF Chain). Glazounow, Speaks, Strauss waltz, Grainger, Wendell Hall ballads, Guion and "Chocolate Soldier" music. 10:30. "Dobbsie," Singing Shells and Rudy Seiger's Symphonists (NBC Pacific). One hour. 8.

Pacific Serenaders (NBC Pacific). Romantic ballads. Tenor soloist, string quartet, orchestra. 9.

Rhythmic Music

"Band of a Thousand Melodies" (WJZ Chain). Foxtrot revivals, a really excellent afternoon period. 2:45.

"Chicago Serenade" (WJZ Chain). Rhythm from that lusty city. 3:30.

Bernhard Levitow's Commodore Orchestra (CBS—T). 7:45.

Fred Waldner, tenor; male trio; Retting and Platt, piano duo; Victor Young's Orchestra (Maytag—WJZ—T). Musical comedy and picture review. 9.

George Gershwin, composer-pianist; male trio; orchestra (General Motors—WEAF—T). All-Gershwin program with few exceptions. Features his "In a Mandarin's Garden"; "135th Street" excerpts; "Oh Kay," two piano excerpts by Mr. Gershwin and Mr. Daly, conductor; "Rhapsody in Blue," Mr. Gershwin at piano. 9:30.

"Mardi Gras" (CBS—T). "Chick" Endor, mixed quartet, girls' trio and orchestra. 9:30.

Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra; Paul Tremaine's orchestra (CBS—T). 11:30 and 12.

Laughner-Harris Hotel St. Francis Orchestra (NBC Pacific). One hour. 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45 and 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). From Hollywood. 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Believe It or Not" (Beacon—WEAF Chain). Robert L. Ripley, cartoonist. 7:30.

"Burbig's Synopated History" (CBS—T). "Wunce upon wit a time." 8.

Crime Prevention Program (WJZ—T). Thurlow Wale, radio prototype of Dr. Nayland Smith and Sherlock Holmes. 8:30.

Magazine Hour (MacFadden—CBS). 9.

"Real Folks" (Cheesebrough—WJZ Chain). Summer boarders, two fur mannikins. 9:30.

"Cotton Blossom Minstrels" (NBC—KGO, KECA). One hour. 8.

"House of Myths" (NBC Pacific). Legend in modern vein. 9:30.

Orchestral

Rochester Civic Orchestra (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ—T). 10.

Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

Band Music

Denver Municipal Band (WJZ—T). 4.

United States Navy Band (CBS—T). 8:30.

Recitals

Rosalie Wolfe, soprano (WEAF Chain). 7:05.

Phil Cook (Quaker Oats—WJZ—T). 7:30.

"In the Spotlight" (WJZ Chain). NBC soloists and orchestra. 10:30.

Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ" (CBS—T). 10:30.

"Nocturne" (CBS—T). Ann Leaf at the organ. 12:30 a. m.

"Piano Capers" (NBC Pacific). Two pianos. 6:30.

"Harp Harmony" (NBC—KGO, KHQ). Harpist, vocalist and violinist. 10.

Talks

"Problems Facing the American Home" (WJZ Chain). Mrs Franklin D. Roosevelt. 5

Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:45.

"A United States of India" (WEAF Chain). James G. McDonald. 7:15.

"Half Hour in the Nation's Capital" (WEAF —T). 8.

Heywood Broun (CBS—T). Newspaper columnist. 11:15.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Alexander Schreiner, organist. (WJZ—T). 4.

TACOMA-TOKYO FLIER PLANS REFUEL STOP

TACOMA, Wash. (AP)—The proposed non-stop flight of Harold Bromley from Tacoma to Tokyo was canceled July 13, the flier announcing he would stop at the Aleutian Islands to refuel, and upon reaching Tokyo would attempt the non-stop flight back to this city.

Tests of Bromley's plane showed it could not make the necessary speed for the East-West passage against head winds. The plane was constructed to make 115 miles an hour, but in tests it made only about 95 miles. Bromley said he probably would hop for the Aleutians July 17.

COLGATE-PALMOLIVE-PEET CO.

For six months ended June 30 Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company reports net profit of $3,760,625 after charges and federal taxes, equal, after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred, to $1.68 a share on the 1,999,970 no-par shares of common, compared with $3,163,149, or $1.36 a share, in the first half of 1929.

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20% COMMISSION and exclusive territory given to producers; sells hardware trade, also lumber yards; proven article; good side line; demonstrator furnished. J. EVERETT LEWIS CO., 126 Washington St., Hartford, Conn.

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PERMANENT position for woman with executive experience or can develop same for exceptional commission position with established, rapidly growing organization; education, ability to meet public and to work with people; tell about self in first letter.

SHEPARD & LAWRENCE, Inc.
180 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago

A. F. Miller, 65 S. 4th, Columbus, Ohio
S. Springer, 629 Hearst Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

PAYING GUESTS

ABOVE THE CLOUDS
A SWISS lodge and cabins on beautiful Lookout Mountain for rest and recreation; write for booklet. ALPINE LODGE, River Park, Ala.

TO LET—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 528 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

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ADOPTION

YOUNG COUPLE with boy 6 wish to adopt Protestant baby girl under 4. Box V-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ADVERTISING SERVICE

"THE OUTSIDE POINT OF VIEW" on your advertising; sales copy expertly revised, revamped; modest fee. HENRY J., 191 Washington St., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Back Bay, 1 Block from Beacon St.

4 AND 5 ROOMS, mahogany and gumwood finish; elevator, tiled kitchen and bath, fireplace, Frigidaire; desirable tenants. 452 Audubon Road, Boston. Tel. Com. 8078.

BOSTON, MAYFAIR APARTMENTS
30-38 HEMENWAY STREET

1-2-3 Room Apartments, Newly Renovated. Office 38 Hemenway Street, Kenmore 9238. Or see Janitor.

BOSTON, 39 Hemenway St.—Kitchenette apartments, 1 to 5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; janitor, telephone service. B. B. 1145.

BOSTON, Jamaicaway—Four outside rooms, well furnished, for summer months only. Tel. Aspinwall 0101 or Belmont 3746.

BROOKLINE, MASS., University Road—Heated 7-room apartment, 2-family house, large reception hall, fireplace, 2 tile baths, verandah; American adults; available September 1. OWNER, Regent 1908 until 6 p. m.

NEW YORK CITY, 358 W. 51—3-room furnished apartment; regular kitchen; also double room; running water. FLYNN, Columbus 9165.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FOR SALE (Larchmont)—1926 Stutz Coupe, special body, good condition, $500; has $1000 trade-in value. Apply Box R-13, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

LADY with Cadillac Limousine will take ladies or elderly couple to drive, or will drive your car; reasonable rates; competent, careful chauffeur; any trip you desire. BRADLEY, Malden 0584 (Mass.).

WOULD like companions, cost basis, for motor trip to Yellowstone National Park. H-68, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

MAINE: LUCERNE, PHILLIPS LAKE.
Beautiful scenery, exhilarating air. Community Club; enjoy your favorite sports. Buy, rent 3 or 4-room cozy, restful, furnished, modern Log Cabin. Write, wire. CARROLL SUMNER DEMPSEY, 40 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.

SCITUATE, MASS.—Artistic furnished cottage; ocean view; pines; ¾ mile from beach. Tel. STADTMILLER, Jamaica 1851-M.

TO LET—One or two good bungalows on beautiful secluded inland island near Bath, Me.; $75 each the month. R. F. D. 110, East Kingston, N. H.

COUNTRY BOARD

AN IDEAL place in the Blue Ridge Mountains; open year round; $18 up per week. LOCUST DALE INN, Afton, Va.

HAMILTON VILLA, Kearsarge, N. H.—A pleasant location in heart of mountains, comfortable rooms; home table and farm products; modern conveniences; accommodates 10; $15 to $18 per week. Circular, MRS. W. W. HAMILTON, Prop.

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GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone Endicott 0629 for Appointment
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BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
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COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
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505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

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VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC. (Est. 1920)—We serve Manhattan's finest firms with high-grade office help; register in person, 9-2 p. m. 105 W. 40th, New York City. Pennsylvania 5389.

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Newark, N. J., 21 Marshall Street
Competent colored help on short notice, MRS. GERTRUDE M. DIXON, Proprietress
Telephone MARKET 2-4115

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—MRS. A. L. CURLEY, 187 Main St. Tel. Orange 2271. First class commercial and domestic help furnished.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—GOLF COURSES, miniature, installed. PUTT-PUTT GOLF LINKS, 228 Cutler Building Main 1634, Culver 1051.

GARAGES

THE $750,000 Conservatory Garage is only 2 blocks from the Christian Science church, at Gainsboro and St. Botolph Streets, rear of Conservatory of Music.

GUIDES

GUIDE acquainted with Massachusetts points of interest; driver's license; refined woman. Beacon 4204 (Boston).

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD, NEW JERSEY, 10 Frazer Ave.—Cheerful rest home, experienced care if needed; desirable suburban location; convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa.; New Jersey State License. SARAH J. DAUBMAN, Colgswd. 502.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention; experienced care; also maternity cases. MRS. ELIZABETH GEHR, Youngstown-Poland Rd., R. F. D. 4. Phone 509703.

HOUSES TO LET

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—For rent, new beautifully landscaped English residence; 10 rooms, 3 baths. Phone N. R. 7913.

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CASH paid for your old jewels, diamonds, precious stones, silver, platinum; established 1883. WM. A. THOMPSON COMPANY, 125 Tremont Street, Boston. Liberty 9472.

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JEWELRY *and* HAND BAGS
Salesman to Department Stores in Middle West desires connection with firm in either line. Apt. 714, 230 West 54th St., New York.

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We Own and run our own storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
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RETURN LOAD wanted from Illinois, Michigan, Indiana or Ohio August 6-8; house-to-house moving; packing, crating, shipping, storing. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

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On Long Island Sound
Stamford, Conn.
Colonial manor house with 2 cottages, 6 acres beautiful grounds, private beach; cheerful, luxurious atmosphere, open fires best table and service. Tel. Stam. 3-4749, or write P. O. Box 96.

GREEN SHUTTERS—Modern home, in White Mountains, Franconia, N. H.. MISS ADAMS, Franconia, N. H.

SILVER BIRCHES
LAKE RONKONKOMA, LONG ISLAND
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Outdoor dining room, sleeping porches; tennis, bathing. Charming garden. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16.

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PRINTING
200 Business Letterheads, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination $7.00; 200 practitioner's cards and bills, $3.75; church and lecture work; announcements, programs, menus, booklets, reports; anything; reasonable; good work; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 5147.

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FOR SALE—Property in Lynn, Mass., centrally located; suitable for business people; reasonable price. E-73, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 190 Commonwealth Ave.—Attractive single and double rooms; homelike atmosphere; quiet and refined surroundings; excellent table; meals optional. Phone Commonwealth 8730.

THE FORBES
51-53 West 69th, New York City. Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table; near church.

UPPER DARBY, PA.—Room and board in large private home, modern, well furnished, private bath, maid service; permanent, $10, $12, $15; transient, $2.50 a day, American plan; Stonehurst 5 minutes to 69th St. terminals. Phone Blv. 1857.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—Large, cool, attractively furnished rooms for gentlemen with good home cooking; exclusive section; screened in piazza; garage. Phone Wellesley 1647.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room fireproof hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON—Single and double rooms, all improvements; near church; tourists accommodated. 69 Gainsboro Street, Suite 4.

BOSTON, 57 Westland Ave.—Furnished and unfurnished apartments; desirable inspected rooms. Call daily and Sundays, Back Bay 10889.

BOSTON, 217 Huntington Ave., Apt. 2—Attractive double room, also single room, hair mattress; clean; business man. Kenmore 7460.

BOSTON, 364 Marlboro St.—Pleasant rooms in quiet home; single $7 and $10, double $12 and $15. Tel. Commonwealth 9109.

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BOSTON, Marlboro St.—Furnished rooms for ladies only; transients taken. E-69, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 21 St. Botolph St.—Visitors cheerfully accommodated at reasonable rates. MRS. PERRY, Copley 4666-J.

BOSTON, Belmont Hotel, 116 Huntington Avenue — Clean, pleasant rooms; transient and permanent.

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N. Y. C., 412 West 110th St.—Charming large single, double, running water, adjoining bathroom, housekeeping, refrigerator, modern. Academy 0942. FOSTER

NEW YORK CITY, 316 W. 95 (51)—Desirable airy rooms, running water, private home, shower, elevator; reasonable. Riverside 7423.

NEW YORK CITY, 60 East 94th—Two large, delightful, airy light rooms; home and kitchen privileges. Atwater 4712.

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ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER—Diversified experience including contractor's costs, payrolls; can qualify as treasurer; bonded present position. Tel. Edgecombe 5061. Box L-20, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR—Light colored, 18 years' experience; careful; best references. Box D-11, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PORTER or elevator work, housework or cleaning; day or night. Telephone Commonwealth 2188 (Boston).

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE graduate, experienced governess, attendant or companion; will give loving service by day, week or hour; will travel. Box W-31, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

INTELLIGENT high school graduate desires position taking care children or lady's companion. E-75, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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VOTER HILL FARM—Elevation 1000 feet, all modern conveniences, large airy rooms, excellent home cooking, plenty of fresh vegetables and milk; $18 per week. MRS. ARTHUR VOTER, West Farmington, Maine.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET

ALLERTON
(BAY SIDE STATION)
Will rent for August and September my ocean front cottage, gas, electricity, hot and cold water, bath, hardwood floors. MRS. H. R. BARTOW, 57 N St., Allerton, Mass.

ATLANTIC BEACH, Long Island, 71 Queens Ave.—Attractively furnished 7-room house near ocean; 2 baths, shower, porches, garage, open fireplace; private beach. PETERSEN.

KENNEBUNK BEACH, MAINE — Attractive modern furnished cottage, 8 rooms, 2 baths, fireplace, screened piazza, garage; near golf and bathing. MRS. MARION W. PERKINS, Kennebunk Beach, Maine.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—Large house, near water, antique furniture, old fireplaces, modern conveniences; also 5-room duplex apartment. Marblehead 547.

MARSHFIELD, MASS., Farry Hill—8-room cottage, all conveniences, screened porch; beautiful view; $300 until Labor Day. Centre Newton 1371-J.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

COLLEGE ENTRANCE ENGLISH, intermediate English, cultural courses in English for mature persons. CAROLINE CLEMENTS (A.M. Columbia), 421 West 121st St., New York. Tel. Cathedral 3780.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Apartment; extra large combination living and bedroom, enclosed sun porch, kitchen and bath; ideal for lady desiring comfortable quarters in refined surroundings; rent $50; garage if desired; references exchanged. 710 Commonwealth Avenue. Phone Kenmore 3744.

BOSTON—Furnished apartments at REDUCED RATES. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 336 Huntington Avenue.

NEW YORK CITY, 609 W. 137th, Apartment 41 (Near Riverside)—Four light, cool rooms; seen any time. Vanderbilt 9452.

TRANSPORTATION

E. W. SMITH & SONS TRANSPORTATION CO.
Humboldt 2-4093
26 MT. PLEASANT AVE., NEWARK, N. J.
DAILY SERVICE FROM NEWARK TO NEW YORK, BROOKLYN, AND LONG ISLAND CITY.
Daily Service to Trenton, N. J.
and Philadelphia, Pa.

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CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 Bromfield Street, Boston Liberty 7557
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables.
Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 Months $6.00

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Take a Dip in the Ocean

Bathing Suits
for the Entire Family
Popular Priced
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DAILY FEATURES

A Quotation for Today

WE MAKE a ladder for ourselves of our vices, if we trample those small vices underfoot.—AUGUSTINE.

In Lighter Vein

The Soft Answer

Lady: "My husband was a tramp, too, but he suddenly decided to make a man of himself."

Mendicant: "No wonder, lady, with a beautiful woman to inspire him—"

Lady: "Well, come in and I'll see about some sandwiches." — *Brooklyn Eagle.*

Safe, Anyway

They were riding along a beautiful stretch of country highway. She was driving, and suddenly espied repair men climbing the telegraph poles.

"Why, Harry, just look at those men," she exclaimed. "Do they think I never drove a car before?"—*Unidentified clipping.*

'Fess Up!

"Janitor, you could cool our apartment nicely if you would run ice water through the radiators."

"Can't be done, ma'am."

"What did you have in them last winter?"—*Pathfinder.*

NEWFOUNDLAND SEAL SPOTTERS AT WORK

Life

Airplanes are being used extensively in spotting seals in Newfoundland.—News Item.

Needless Surprise

Smith and Jones, Ltd., received a letter:

"We are very much surprised that the money we have demanded so often has not yet arrived."

They replied shortly and to the point:

"You do not need to wonder; we have not yet sent the money."—*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

The Dairyman's Daughter

Professor: "What are the constituents of quartz?"

Bright Pupil: "Pints!" — *Fishing Gazette.*

Peak of Publicity

First Urchin: "My father's 'ad 'is photograph taken."

Second Urchin: "That's nothing. My father's 'ad 'is fingerprints took."—*London Opinion.*

A Diplomat

That a certain young man is wise beyond his years was proved when he paused before answering a widow who had asked him to guess her age.

"You must have some idea," she said.

"I have several ideas," said the young man, with a smile. "The only trouble is that I hesitate whether to make you ten years younger on account of your looks or ten years older on account of your intelligence."—*Toronto Globe.*

Timed

Cook: "Yes, ma'am, I'm leavin' in exactly three minutes."

Mrs. West: "Then put the eggs on to boil and we'll have them right for once!"—*Life.*

A Good Trick If You Do It

Billy: "'You keep very strange hours at your house."

Willy: "Yes, we try to sleep when baby does."—*Wrexham Advertiser.*

'Eggs'-cellent

The conjurer's turn had not been going too well. The audience received each trick in stony silence.

Not to be daunted, however, he stuck steadily to his task.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "if any person will oblige me with an egg I will perform an amazing disappearing trick."

Nobody seemed able to produce the article, and after a momentary silence a voice called out from the gallery:

"If anybody 'ere 'ad an egg you'd 'ave got it long ago."—*Answers.*

Odds and Ends

Newcastle

Newcastle-on-Tyne is one of England's smokiest cities—approximately 900 tons of dust, ash, and tar settle on every square mile in the city during a year.

Butterfly

Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" was first produced in 1904 at La Scala in Milan. Although meeting with scanty approval in its opening days, it is now considered one of the most popular operas.

What Price Weeds?

It is estimated that weeds exact an annual toll of $2,000,000,000 on American farms.

Less the Salt Tax

The average yearly income in India is approximately $40.

Made in America

Factories in America turned out 11 out of 12 cars manufactured in the world last year.

A Word a Day

Absorb

Whatever is absorbed is swallowed up—literally sucked up—and caused to disappear; it is engulfed, used up. There are, of course, the specific senses of: "drinking in," as a sponge; "to take up by cohesive, chemical, or molecular action," as the action of charcoal in absorbing gases; "to take up by purchase or use," as the stocks of operating companies being absorbed by holding companies; "to engross or engage fully," as being absorbed in study.

The word comes to us from the Latin *absorbere*, "to suck up," compounded of *ab*, "off, away," and *sorbere*, "to suck."

Ab-sorb' is accented on the second syllable; sound *a* as in *hat*, *o* as in *orb*.

"The cities absorbed much of the farmers' wealth."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

New York Sun: Premier Mussolini speaks harshly of critics of his recent addresses, comparing them contemptuously to geese. Obviously he has not had in mind the geese that saved Rome.

Los Angeles Times: The French tennis champion and the best woman golfer in that country have just been married. He courted her on the court and they linked on the links. It remains to be seen whether golf or tennis is to be the official game in the home.

London Humorist: "Space, as most of us understand it," declares an astronomer, "simply doesn't exist." The man who has tried to park his car somewhere near a London theater will agree with him.

The Child's Charity

Portland, Ore.

ETHEL was nine years old and attending the grade school. For some time her mother had noticed that the child insisted on starting to school very early, but thought nothing of it; however, in the evenings it was noticed that she did not return home from school as promptly as the other children. Her mother spoke to her a few times about not loitering on the way, and Ethel each time promised she would hurry faster.

After several days with no change her mother became quite perplexed over the situation and took Ethel severely to task, and not until then was the reason revealed why Ethel started to school so early and came home so late. There was a little Negro girl of six years who lived some distance from Ethel's house, whose mother was anxious about her crossing the streets on the way to school, so each morning Ethel would call for her and in the evening would escort her home safely.

Needless to say, the mother was happy to encourage the child in her thoughtfulness to her little friend.

Her Gift

(From the Daily Sketch)

London

AN OFFER of a wireless set for every blind person in Gloucestershire not at present provided with one has been received by the British Wireless Fund for the Blind.

The offer includes the maintenance of the sets for an indefinite period. The donor, who wishes to remain anonymous, explained that he had recently become engaged to a Gloucestershire lady, who, when he asked her to choose something as an engagement gift, called his attention to the Fund, and expressed a wish that the present should be made to them. The present offer was the result.

Officials of the fund estimate that about £10,000 will be required to meet the cost of apparatus and maintenance on the lines laid down in the offer.

The Children's Corner

If You're Not a Beetle

MR. SCROGGINS, the old Boston Common squirrel; Fib, the chieftain of sparrows, and Florrie, the prominent pigeon, were in a huddle on the green grass under Ulmus Campestris (English Elm). A huddle is a group of persons with their heads together. Fib's little head, Florrie's head and the Scroggins high silk hat with the Scroggins head under

"Come On!" Said Fib to Mr. Scroggins. "Over You Go!"

it were so close that they all but touched. Each pair of eyes was regarding a beetle.

The beetle was taking exercise. It was a curious kind of exercise. Friend Beetle first would be on his back and his feelers would wave in the air, just like a person lying on his back waving his arms and legs. Then the waving would stop. Mr. Beetle would settle his head back against the ground. A clicking noise then would come from his head and he would flip-flop into the air and come down lightly on his legs. Then he would start to walk away hurriedly. Mr. Scroggins at this point would take his little cane and turn him over on his back and Mr. Beetle would go through the exercises again—waving his feelers, settling his head, "Click!" —Flip! Flop!—on his legs again.

Every time the beetle successfully flipped and flopped the three old comrades from their huddle would cheer. Fib would shriek. Florrie would gruntle, stare straight ahead with one eye and wink the other eye rapidly. Mr. Scroggins would murmur, "Very good! Very good!" and pat the palms of his paws.

And Mr. Beetle seemed to enjoy the exercise, especially the cheering part.

When he had done his exercises 10, or perhaps it was 11 times, Mr. Scroggins laid down his cane, took off his high hat and placed it beside the cane, peeled off his swing-tail coat and folded it carefully. He put the coat down beside the hat and pulled down his waistcoat, a precaution the old squirrel usually takes when he is about to take an important step.

Fib and Florrie both seemed to realize that something was about to happen, so Fib flew to a branch of the elm just above the spot and Florrie fluttered to a comfortable resting place on the tree, where its lowest limb joined the tree trunk. Mr. Beetle meanwhile hurried out of the neighborhood to keep an appointment with some friends and relations.

Fib and Florrie watched their old friend closely.

Having pulled down his vest several times in succession, he lay down on his back. His four legs were thus in the air, also his tail. Florrie winked, probably 27 times without stopping. Fib fluttered and squealed. Then the Scroggins legs and tails, looking somewhat like Mr. Beetle's feelers during the first step of his exercises, waved and waved. Then the Scroggins head settled back against the ground. The Scroggins teeth sounded a clicking noise. But nothing happened except that legs and tail still waved, only more slowly than at first.

"Come on, come on!" said Fib. "Over you go! Over you go!"

But Scroggins didn't go. He just waved. Again, he settled his head against the ground. Fib and Florrie watched him strain his chest. His teeth clicked. They clicked again.

Somehow the flip-flop wouldn't come. Lying on his back, Scroggins stopped waving legs and tail and gave the matter considerable thought. Suddenly he scrambled to his feet, pulled down his vest, put on his coat and hat and picked up his cane. Twirling his cane quite as gayly as though he had flip-flopped with the best of beetles, he smiled at his friends.

"If you're not a beetle—" he said.

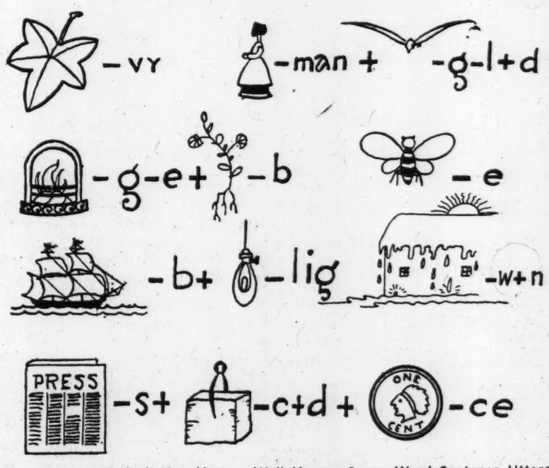
Fib waited for the next words, breathless.

"If you're not a beetle—" Scroggins repeated.

Florrie winked busily.

"Why," finished Scroggins, "why, you're just not a beetle."

Arithmetic Puzzle



Add and Subtract Until You Have a Well-Known Seven-Word Sentence Uttered at One Time by a Conscientious American Statesman.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Roman Numerals Puzzle:

Hive, Sail, Ball, Axle, Pail, Mill.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor
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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Wheat

THAT sociable fellow, Politics, not only "makes strange bedfellows," but possesses a notable faculty for himself mixing with a motley assortment of companions. Today in India he is frequently well salted, in Cuba he is perennially sweetened with sugar, in the United States a few years ago he became slippery with oil, in Brazil he has a coffee flavor, in Britain Stanley Baldwin cooked him with broccoli, and nearly everywhere he too often has an alcoholic breath. Now he has got himself all tangled up in the United States wheat belt. Indeed, in a large section of the country this entanglement is likely to prove the most entertaining act in the entire program of state and national campaigns now getting under way.

The immediate issue is whether the United States Government, through the Farm Board, should make further purchases of wheat amounting to 100,000,000 bushels in an effort to "peg" the price, which in the last few days dropped to eighty-six cents, the lowest figure since 1914. The demand that the Government buy more wheat, made by Senator Capper and Governor Reed of Kansas, and supposedly indorsed by a vast army of wheat growers all through the middle West, has been rejected by Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, with the reported approval of President Hoover. But the demand has not been silenced and will not be so long as farmers are stirred by a feeling of injustice over having to pay 1930 prices for what they buy, and while receiving 1914 prices for what they sell, or so long as office seekers, trying to make political profit out of that feeling, encourage the man in the field to expect the enactment of a law to provide complete farm relief.

In fact, the controversy over wheat may become so serious that the whole policy of federal farm relief efforts inaugurated last year will be judged on results obtained in the handling of this one commodity. All the work of the Farm Board in encouraging the coöperative marketing of a variety of products from beans and eggs to raisins and mohair may be lost sight of in a political contest over wheat. The treatment of wheat does, however, involve the root issue of the whole question, and it may be well if a decision can be reached on that issue; it is whether the Government should buy and hold commodities in an attempt to stabilize prices.

Mr. Capper urges his plan as an emergency measure, and only a hardy forecaster would say that the purchase of 100,000,000 bushels would not help the present price. But Mr. Legge points out that the Farm Board, through its stabilization corporation, is now holding some 60,000,000 bushels at a cost of $1,000,000 a month and that wheat has had more than twice its pro rata share of federal funds. Many of the board's purchases were made at $1 a bushel or more, and unless they can be held until the price climbs above that level a heavy loss is involved.

Moreover, the Farm Board does not apparently expect any early or extensive improvement in price. Members are now touring the farming region preaching curtailment of wheat acreage and pointing out that with foreign countries—notably Russia—increasing their production, the American grower faces a smaller market. This plea has not been accepted with very good grace by farmers generally, who often find wheat their only "money" crop. The average grower will say: "Yes, but if I cut down my planting, it only means that my neighbor can increase his." The big problem is to make the coöperatives so effective that they can assure him that his neighbor will also reduce his acreage.

And even that is not the complete answer, for there is no assurance that the "neighbor" in Argentina or Russia will curtail his planting. American wheat farmers must face the fact that only more economical production will guarantee them a profitable market for increased output. Perhaps the Farm Board, which has just completed its first year of attempting to stabilize the level of the world wheat supply by furnishing a reservoir for a few drops in the great flood of wheat, knows this better than anyone. Clearly, Government buying of wheat cannot furnish a permanent solution. Indeed, such buying—if it artificially buoys up prices—may only encourage further overproduction.

The Farm Board is befriending the farmer by courageously urging him to cut down the flow at its source, and President Hoover is to be commended for stanchly supporting it in this endeavor.

Golf for Lilliputians

MINIATURE golf courses are springing up like mushrooms in a moldy cellar. What does this portend? Is the good old game of "reg'lar" golf, as played over an area large enough for a county seat, in any jeopardy? Not while the land holds out. Man's inherent love of roaming is too strong to tie him down to a city lot for eighteen holes of golf. And there is no fun hunting for lost golf balls in a back yard. It is altogether too easy.

But miniature golf holds opportunity for expansion—and for further compression. Expansion, because the game is without doubt meeting a need in American amusement; and further compression, because the way seems to lie open in many directions. Why, for instance, stop at the size of the course? Two or three big men, with ordinary golf sticks and balls on one of these pigmy courses, present a spectacle not unlike an automobile race on a dining room table or a baseball game on a bedspread. To be sure, the men cannot be brought down to scale, but why not miniature golf clubs and balls? To obtain an illusion in the case of the players, they might be dressed in "Lord Fauntleroys" and thereby preserve in some degree at least the miniature effect.

And then, where is the miniature golf clubhouse? Certainly each miniature golf course should have its clubhouse. The players could be warned not to step on it. "Everything in miniature" should be the objective of founders of miniature golf courses. With the players using jackstraws and dried peas for their playing implements, they might find it quite as difficult to do eighteen holes in eighty as some of their expert brethren of the "big courses."

The Evolution of Syria

THE promulgation of the organic statute of the territories of the Levant, which have been placed under a French mandate, marks another stage in the consolidation of Syria and the adjacent regions. On the whole, it may be said that the statute fixes, with the approbation of the Government, a state of affairs which existed in certain points, and accepts on other points texts prepared by the interested persons. There is, then, a prospect of improved relations between the Levant and France; and the High Commissioner, Henri Ponsot, is to be congratulated on a result which is full of promise.

The territory of the Alaouites and of the Djebel-Druse enjoys the autonomous régime instituted by General Gouraud and developed under General Weygand. Despite the revolt, there has been considerable economic progress, and the régime stood in need only of adaptation. The sandjack of Alexandretta has also benefited by administrative and financial decentralization. To the Lebanon was given a constitution by its representative council and by Henri de Jouvenel—a constitution that has been amended by a reinforcement of executive power. Certainly there is some governmental instability, but there is a steady amelioration. In Syria proper the old régime disappeared in the troubles of 1925, and attempts to elaborate a constitution by the Syrians themselves did not succeed because of the element of hostility to French control which manifested itself. The new organic regulations, based upon the Constitution voted in 1928 by the Constituent Assembly, will, it is hoped, bring to an end a state of uncertainty that has perhaps lasted too long.

The policy of temporization which M. Ponsot has followed appears to have had the effect of calming the extremists. Considerable freedom was given to the adversaries of the French Government, and the Assembly contained a majority which was inclined to ignore the mandate and to frame a constitution which postulated the sovereignty of Syria. Whether it is better that Syria should be sovereign or mandated is a question which should not have arisen in the framing of a constitution; for in fact the mandate was given and accepted. M. Ponsot rightly asked for the modification of some of the articles of the project. These articles were, in themselves, not of great practical importance, but as they in theory, lessened the powers of the High Commissioner, France believed that it could not yield without violating its contractual engagements toward the League of Nations. A number of compromises were suggested, and the negotiations have been long and difficult.

At last the Syrian Constitution is promulgated, with minor modifications and a general reservation, of some elasticity, concerning the power of the High Commissioner. There will doubtless be formal protestations by the Nationalists against the action of M. Ponsot, but they are saved from the embarrassment of making or consenting to amendments, and have genuinely received the opportunity of exercising power. It is believed that on their wisdom in the exercise of power will depend the willingness of France to transform eventually the mandate into a treaty. Such a transformation, admitted in the case of Irak, cannot be denied in the long run, and the evolution of Syria therefore seems assured.

Who Is the Final Music Jury?

RATING of musical talent by committee, a device considerably resorted to in America of late, has proven satisfactory, by all accounts, to the persons serving as judges, and by plain evidence, to the young men and women receiving favorable judgment. The method employed is that of audition, candidates presenting themselves before a jury of high artistic repute and singing or playing a program more or less prescribed. Practically, it is a competitive examination, the performers who most capably meet the imposed tests in voice, violin, piano or whatever the department, and who win a majority vote of approval, being selected and designated for honor.

The audition seems to be having a development all its own in the United States, although it is obviously enough borrowed from Europe. The difference is that, whereas an audition jury in New York say, is informally constituted, in Paris it is more likely than not to be official, even a part of the French system of education. Where the art of tone has no place in political arrangements, and but a nominal position in the academic scheme of things, an organization may, no doubt, be expected to arise such as the National Music League, hastening gifted youth into careers, and an institution such as the Schubert Memorial, with a president who pins the badge of genius on this or that aspiring interpreter of the old masters and a secretary who bids everybody come out and hear what has been discovered "right at home."

One good characteristic of committee-picked musicians is their undeniable competence. They can be depended on to know their job. Is it a soprano stepping forth upon the platform to sing Elizabeth's greeting, from "Tannhäuser"? Listeners may be sure of a true study of the aria, correct as to vocal technique and authentic as to Wagnerian style. Or is it a violinist assisting an orchestra, and has he the solo rôle in Mendelssohn's concerto? Accurate fingering and proper bowing may be expected, together with veritable Mendelssohnian mood.

Question arises only on message. Possibly the house would prefer something not quite so much on the standard order, something slightly novel, unvouched-for and irresponsible. Not that people are always of an independent temper, nor that any group of subscribers is completely steady in attitude and disposition. But in the end, those who pay are usually found deciding who is, and who is not, worth the money. Ultimately, the concert becomes the audition, and the public sits as jury.

A Chance for the One-Act Play

THE London Repertory Players recently arrived at the interesting decision to present a series of one-act dramas to the public instead of their customary programs of full-length plays. Their example might well be followed with advantage by the managers of the West End theaters, wherein undisguisedly "padded" plays are often presented, especially if it resulted in a revival of the curtain-raiser.

The one-act play has never achieved the vogue or the reputation of the short story. The latter form of art has been practiced with distinction by the greatest British novelists. Hardy, Conrad, Henry James, Galsworthy, Wells and many others have appreciably added to their fame by their mastery of its difficulties, while for others, like Kipling, it has won a world-wide reputation. The masters of the British stage, however, have almost unanimously avoided the short play. Apart from Barrie, no considerable British dramatist has done anything approaching his best work in this medium.

There is no sound reason for this unequal prestige. The short story has attracted the best energies of the best prose writers because it has provided them with a large public for their ideas and ideals. The short play has not had a similar appeal because the rarity with which short plays are produced has made it an unsuitable means of expression for a dramatist who wishes to attain a position of intellectual or artistic importance. Should the example of the Repertory Players succeed in getting short plays produced frequently and to large audiences, this fact alone will lead speedily to a great improvement both in the quantity and the quality of the work done in this form of dramatic art.

Education and "Menial" Jobs

AT THE recent conference of British head teachers held at Scarborough a question was discussed that has been described by a distinguished scholar as the most difficult economic problem of the future. When all the educational ideals have been satisfied, and every child has been provided with the class of training that at present is confined to the exceptionally wealthy and the exceptionally clever, who, it was asked, will be found willing to do the less attractive work of the world, to sweep the crossings and to drive the omnibuses?

The illuminating point was made at this conference that higher education is not inconsistent even with jobs like these, for in a properly organized society culture is not restricted to a few individuals, but is the common possession of every member of the community, whatever be his or her social function. But this observation still leaves the main question unanswered.

The reply to it is partly provided by the mechanical improvements in which the twentieth century has eclipsed all previous ages, and which are rapidly eliminating the sense of drudgery under which a large section of mankind has labored for innumerable generations. But here it may be well to inquire whether the seriousness of the problem of the so-called unpleasant job is not frequently exaggerated.

It may be said at once that the joy which average men and women take in the accomplishment of their daily tasks is considerably greater than is generally supposed. This is true, not only of the professional classes, but of manual workers, and even of purely unskilled laborers, as was discovered in investigations conducted some time ago at the Frankfort Labor College. The broad fact emerges from an inquiry into this problem that there is very little work in the world that is necessarily, universally and unavoidably unpleasant.

G. Bernard Shaw has observed that much of the world's intrinsically least attractive work falls to the lot of research chemists. Yet this is a profession that young men and women find extremely satisfying, because it is regarded as of high social value. In the direction of this fact may lie the solution of the problem of so-called menial jobs. When once these cease to be regarded as menial, when their true social value is universally recognized, and they receive their proper share of reward and honor, there should be no lack of workers to perform them. But before this ideal state is achieved a revolutionary change in social and individual attitudes must be attained.

Editorial Notes

Some who claim to see in the London Naval Treaty little to commend it and an abundance of dangerous possibilities might find their views changing if they read a recent full-page article from the pen of Rear Admiral T. P. Magruder, U. S. N., in the New York Times. Therein he shows that the agreement, as he sees it, is an advance that opens the way to still further limitation of the fleets of the world; and he concludes with this paragraph:

> Then there are the statesmen and those that agree with them, doubtless the great majority, who think and conceive of international relations in terms of peace—world peace, if you please; in honest and frank intercourse and generous commercial competition; in spiritual rather than material values. Spiritual values endure. Can as much be said of things material?

Due to a price war, gasoline recently was sold in some parts of California at from five to seven cents a gallon, including a three-cent tax. That would almost make one want to buy a big car in order to save more money by using more gasoline.

How long will it be before Colonel Lindbergh finds his son crying to be taken up—about 3 a. m.?

The New Russia: First Impressions

By MARC T. GREENE

Mr. Greene, a frequent contributor of travel essays to the Monitor, has now reached Russia on his latest journey around the world. He has set down his impressions of the Communist experiment—which do not necessarily express this newspaper's opinions—in six articles, of which the following is the first.

I

LET me say at the outset that I came to Russia determined to listen to everyone, to get at the facts if I could as they are, and not primarily as I or anyone else would like to find them, to record the good that I knew there must be along with the rest—to be, as we say, "fair." But what constitutes being "fair" in this case? There are no standards, no precedents, no ways to determine just what is impartial in a state of things unlike anything in human history. For when you are in Russia it is as if you had wandered into another world; yes, as if you found yourself on another planet. How, then, determine what is impartial and what fair here in this overturned society?

As I see it, the only proper course is to avoid taking any stand at all, to endeavor to record without prejudice, to uncover all the facts you can, to anticipate the usual and inevitable questions by giving the Soviet explanations and then offering such facts as you have by way of support or refutation of those explanations, to offer no opinions, or as few as possible, and to draw no conclusions. I have not heard of anyone so far who has been accredited by any considerable section of the public as having earnestly tried to tell the truth about the new Russia, yet I know a number who have, in fact, tried their best to do that very thing. And so, to that number, I hereby add myself.

I came to Russia with an open mind, remembering that Sherwood Eddy had said to me in Shanghai that "this is the most amazing combination of the good and the bad in all history." I hoped to be accepted in Moscow as at least receptive and thus to be dealt with freely and without subterfuge. In that, I believe, I succeeded, for I was treated with every courtesy, taken everywhere I wished to go without any attempt to influence my activities or to guide my movements, and received a ready answer to every question it occurred to me to ask.

* * *

I could have talked, had I wished, to many of the "disinherited classes," to several of whom I had letters. I refrained from doing so for I knew it would only menace still further the safety of such people, in jeopardy enough as it is. Nor would it have availed anything. For their story, their version of it all, is no secret. Indeed, the Bolsheviki do not attempt any concealment in this regard. "Oppressing them?" they say. "Of course we are oppressing them! They are our enemies, and enemies must be destroyed lest they destroy us. This is revolution and revolution never compromises!"

That is their answer, all sufficient from their viewpoint. I had it from them all, from young officers in the Soviet Army, from keen young men in charge of libraries, from English-speaking officials, from the bright young women, ardent Reds that they are, who are assigned by "V. O. K. S."—the "Soviet Society for Promoting Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries"—to guide visitors about Moscow. "This is revolution and revolution never compromises!" It is one of their maxims and with them it excuses all things.

In the evenings, when I had no definite engagements, I went out by myself, following my usual custom of strolling aimlessly about the streets. I took the crowded tramcars in any and all directions, sometimes losing myself completely and wandering through the vast maze of streets for hours. I was, I am sure, in very nearly every part of the city and I made contact with all sorts of people. I got a great deal out of all this in many ways, but the thing which impressed me above all—and which I remember still with so much satisfaction that I truly wish I could go back to Moscow tomorrow and spend six months there—was the spirit of real friendliness that was abroad everywhere. It is true that I was from another world, but never once did I receive anything like discourtesy, not even so much as an unfriendly glance. And that is a thing about the new Russia that I cannot forget.

* * *

"What were your first impressions?" was the broadly general question immediately asked me by Americans in Russia. "If you mean my impressions of the appearance of Moscow," I replied, "I was surprised that it looks as well as it does." "Ah, but that was because you arrived from the East," inevitably came the rejoinder. "Work up—or rather down—to it, from brilliant Berlin through somewhat less brilliant Warsaw and it will look very different."

Well, perhaps. But it is necessary to remember that the old Moscow was, as the Russians say, a "dead capital," a city whence the glamour and wealth of court life and all its adjuncts had long been removed. The condition of its streets was far worse than now, for only a part of one avenue was smoothly paved, while today there are miles of modern metaling. The rough cobbles were results of monarchist neglect and the scarred buildings evidence that Tsarism attached little importance to the historic city.

And so the drab aspect of many sections of today's Moscow is largely a heritage from the pre-revolutionary days plus the wreckage and scars of political and social upheaval. But every city in Europe wore similar scars in 1918 and not all of them are obliterated even yet.

Arriving in the big North Station one notes few evidences of the rehabilitation work that is going on elsewhere in the city. Neglect is apparent everywhere and there is a singular lack of anything like efficiency in the management of the place. It is almost impossible here, or at any of the other stations, to learn when a train is leaving, which track it is on, or anything whatever concerning it. Fortunate I was to find myself in a taxi, which happened through the courtesy of a German who had come from Omsk on the same train. He was living at the Savoy, being in Russia in connection with some industrial enterprise, and after a droskyman had demanded nine rubles to drive me a mile and a half he invited me to share his taxi. So we rattled and bumped over the rough pavés, occasionally leaping into and out of a deep hole with terrifying jolts, turning corners and avoiding other traffic with the narrow margins so beloved of the taxi drivers of Paris, half-choked with the dust of the winds from the great steppes.

* * *

But—Moscow at last! Of what consequence are other considerations, especially those having to do with such superficialities as the foregoing? This is the Moscow of today, capital of a society in upheaval, of—to quote Maurice Hindus—"humanity uprooted." Moscow, to many the most spectacular city in Europe, city that looms large in history, in story and song, and that, in history yet to be written, shall loom larger still. Yes, Moscow, city of a thousand golden crosses that even yet flame and flash in the glow of the morning's sun; city of the Kremlin and strange Saint Basil's, of Tatar and Cossack and Slav; city close linked with the destiny of great men and ambitious men and ruthless men; colossal gateway between two worlds; half European, half Oriental; destined for a future no man dare predict; seductive and stirring yesterday, fascinating and thrilling today—Moscow!

* * *

I found some difficulty in obtaining a room, but when finally I visited the "V. O. K. S.," I learned that, had I sought that office first, all would have been tranquil. And at once, I am assured, one of their representatives will see that I have suitable accommodation at a better hotel.

But now, here in the great square with the magnificent Opera House, one of the finest examples of classic architecture in Europe, at one end, and lavish gardens filled with shrubbery and flowers in the center, I make my first intimate contacts with the people of Russia. The footpaths, lined with great hotels once as elaborate as those of Berlin or Paris, are thronged; all the seats on the garden benches are filled; trams and omnibuses by the score cross the plaza; kiosks selling all sorts of things, sweets, "soft" drinks, newspapers and magazines, are surrounded; life and activity are everywhere and a genial sun shines down upon it all.

The earlier impression of dinginess, of a "down-at-the-heel" city, is largely dissipated here. There are beggars, of course, many of them, chiefly peasants driven into the city by the economic problems in the country, and hard pressed to subsist here in overcrowded, insufficiently housed, chaotic Moscow. They are victims of revolution, and revolution is merciless. On the other hand, I am impressed by the appearance and bearing of the rest of the people, by the wholly adequate, if plain and unvarying attire, by the general appearance of cleanliness and content. Serious? Of course they are! They are trying to overturn the world and they believe they can do it. But they are neither somber nor sad, these men and women of the Soviet capital.

I find no such "dead level" of "unhappy faces" as portrayed by a number of writers. The women especially, the vigorous Russian women, sensibly garbed, wear no look of discontent or depression. On the contrary, they are smiling and chatting animatedly. Degraded? Not a bit of it! Compare their condition in Russia yesterday—the condition of every caste from top to bottom—with that of today, and who will dare say the revolution, whatever else it has done, has not benefited the women of Russia?

* * *

The absence of what might be called "well-dressed" people is, of course, one of the first things to strike the newcomer, for it is his initial reminder that this is a new world, a new society, the antipode of all he has heretofore known or thought to know. There are no contrasts of richness and poverty in apparel, no differences whatever if we except the occasional mendicants. Only the necessary clothing, but that clean and neat, is one of the Soviet rules, and the insistence of "hygiene" has gone so far as to urge the close shaving of male heads. Nine out of ten have been so treated, yet are hatless. Few of the women wear hats either, and in their faces is an animation I have rarely noted elsewhere.

In the faces and eyes of the men there is fixed purpose, but no dull level of uniformity. It is as if each individual had some distinct and definite problem to solve for himself and by himself, but all to the end of serving the common good. "The man who does nothing for society is not justifying his existence," said one of the Soviet officials to me. "He is a parasite, a cheat, and a burden on humanity." It is the great Soviet slogan, and there is no doubt whatever that it has become the dominating thought in the lives of thousands of men and women in the new Russia.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Unemployment and Politics"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the editorial in the Monitor of June 19, entitled "Unemployment and Politics," commenting on the program of the League for Independent Political Action, looking toward the abatement of the growing menace of unemployment, the exception is exceedingly well taken to one of the recommendations of Mr. Mussey of the league in his latest pamphlet, "Unemployment," namely, his urging the adoption of a country-wide system of unemployment insurance, in other words, a government "dole."

The dole, as exemplified by its application in England, can only be regarded as a confession of helplessness and inadequacy in political action, and its effect, as shown there, is demoralizing to the workers.

That the unemployment question and the general hard times are intimately related to the land question is coming to be recognized more and more in all forward-looking countries, and for examples of betterment the league would do well to look to such countries as Denmark, which is in the forefront of all countries where the rightness of the idea of taxing land values (in lieu of other onerous taxes) for public revenue has been recognized and acted upon, and to France, where there is almost no unemployment, and where the land laws are such that 80 per cent of its population own the land, as compared to 10 per cent in the United States and less than 10 per cent in England.

The collection of the entire ground rent of land (known in economics as unearned increment), representing a value created solely by the growth and development of communities, must precede any real and universal prosperity—but even the partial application of the idea in various localities is demonstrating its practical value in working out better economic conditions.

O. A. TOEPFERT.

Cincinnati, O.

"Why Not a Truly Glorious Fourth?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was very grateful for the editorial in the Monitor entitled "Why Not a Truly Glorious Fourth?" but I wish it had gone a step farther and advocated a "safe and sane" Fourth free from the use of explosives.

The writer lived on the west coast for a number of years, and when the campaign for a "safe and sane" Fourth was started there, she rejoiced in the resulting laws which forbade the sale of fireworks in that section.

The Fourth there is one of the quietest days of the year, the people expressing their patriotism in less harmful, though equally enjoyable, ways. I had supposed that this "safe and sane" idea was national; therefore, when returning to the East, I was very surprised to find this section still using fireworks on the Fourth.

It is urged that tradition is strong in the East, but verily a tradition that brings in its wake the many tragedies that fireworks do is more honored in the breach than the observance. Therefore, I make my plea for a truly "safe and sane" Fourth, absolutely free from the use of explosives!

Hartford, Conn. G. L. M.